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HANKOW READY FOR BIG DRIVE DOWN YANGTZE

Offensive Aimed at Capture of Nanking and Elimination of Chiang Kai-shek

MAY DELAY FENG'S PEKING OCCUPATION

Powers of Labor Unions Curbed in Hankow in Effort to Coax Back Foreign Trade

By Special Cable

HANKOW, China, July 11—The Hankow Government is making preparations for a big military drive down the Yangtze River, with the object of capturing Nanking and eliminating the Chiang Kai-shek Government from the Chinese political situation.

General Chang Fak-wel's "iron army," the strongest Hankow military unit, will constitute the spearhead of the offensive, advancing along the southern bank of the Yangtze, being covered by Hunanese troops on the northern bank.

The projected offensive directly contravenes the plans of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, who recently demanded a union of the Nanking and Hankow governments, with the elimination of the more radical members of the latter. The launching of the offensive, with the consequent disorganization of Chiang's rear, will, if not permanently, delay the realization of Feng's dream of occupying Peking. Therefore, all his influence is being used to prevent the outbreak of hostilities.

However, the war party seems in the ascendant here and the conviction prevails that some of Chiang Kai-shek's generals will desert opportunely, thereby contributing to the success of the offensive, which is intended to extirpate the Hankow Government from its present position of political and economic encirclement.

Hankow is now experiencing a considerable reaction after the turbulent period of Labor-Peasant union domination last winter and spring. The armed strike parties have been disbanded and the powers of the unions curbed in an effort to coax back foreign business which largely deserted Hankow.

The chief commander of the Hankow armies, Tang Shen-chi, has completely suspended the activities of the local Peasant unions in Hunan Province, which was formerly the center of Agrarian radicalism.

The charge of Bolshevikism against the Hankow regime seems absolutely unfounded, since there is no effort to nationalize factories or interfere with trade. Foreign property rights are respected, and the Chinese Communists here lead a half-underground existence so as to prevent their ultimate complete suppression.

Reports of Landing Disproved

SHANGHAI, July 11 (AP)—Japanese reports of the wholesale landing of Americans at Tsingtao are further disproved by British press dispatches from that city received here. They state that virtually the only foreign activity in Tsingtao is by the Japanese, who dispatched 1,000 troops to Tsingtao, July 7. Another brigade from Dairen was expected.

The dispatches further state that 25 American Marines landed July 7 with the permission of the Chinese authorities for signal duties.

Japanese Leave for Tsingtao

TOPEKA, July 11 (AP)—A company of radio telegraph troops departed from Tokyo today for Tsingtao in the Chinese Province of Shantung. They will arrive July 15. The Government stated it was not planning to send further reinforcements to China at present.

British naval authorities have been informed that 300 Japanese marines were landed at Tsingtao yesterday.

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Fiscal Year's Revenue Totals \$2,865,695,509

By the Associated Press

Washington

INCREASE of \$245,726,713 in collection of income taxes during the last fiscal year over the preceding 12 months is reported by the internal revenue bureau, which shows total collections of \$2,219,331,014. A decrease of \$216,031,255 was shown in miscellaneous taxes, with collections of \$645,864,493.

Total tax collections from all sources showed an increase of \$29,695,617, reaching \$2,865,695,509. Totals are based on telegraphic reports and subject to revision. Certain collections are not included inasmuch as the federal reserve banks have not collected on checks tendered.

ALLIED TROOPS TO BE REDUCED IN RHINELAND

Reich Complies With Demands Regarding Fortifications—Belgian Charges

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, July 11—The last obstacle to the reduction of the allied troops in the Rhineland to a minimum has been removed by the verification by French and Belgian experts of the destruction of eastern frontier fortifications by Germany. The Versailles committee, presided over by General Foch, must submit a statement to the Conference of Ambassadors, who can scarcely refuse to express themselves as satisfied. This would be equivalent to a certificate of the fulfillment of allied conditions for certain laws and decrees which are still necessary are more firmly established in the course of being carried out.

The reason the way will be clear for a definite German demand for the complete evacuation of the Rhineland, seven weeks before the draft stipulated in the treaty. A great body of allied opinion has recognized that the prolongation of the occupation is futile and mischievous, and twice in the nineteenth century has the occupation of France after 1870 been curtailed, in an effort to coax back foreign business which largely deserted Hankow.

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WOOL MEN MOVE TO ORGANIZE ON NATIONAL BASIS

Federation Is Outlined to Stabilize Prices and Improve Quality

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 11—Out of sessions of the American Institute of Cooperation, now being held here, has come a plan by representatives of wool marketing associations of the United States to organize a national association of woolgrowers intended to stabilize prices and improve quality.

The project seeks to co-ordinate selling, financing and assembling of wool as carried on by existing associations. An official statement issued by this group related that "The conference realizes that the associations now operating are doing important and valuable services and believes that through better co-ordination of their efforts more effective selling and distribution may be accomplished. Such co-ordination will, it is believed, make for stable price levels, better quality in production and a proper relation between American and foreign price."

Launching of the plan is an outgrowth of a conference on wool marketing problems at the Institute here, which was preceded by a National Wool Conference in Washington at the call of the Department of Agriculture of the United States. This meeting adjourned to Chicago.

Federal Study Advocated

A request has been made that the Federal Government, through the division of co-operative marketing of the Department of Agriculture, make a study of existing federated agencies covering marketing organizations for agricultural commodities, that a report to be submitted to the General Assembly of the Conference of Ambassadors, who can scarcely refuse to express themselves as satisfied. This would be equivalent to a certificate of the fulfillment of allied conditions for certain laws and decrees which are still necessary are more firmly established in the course of being carried out.

The second recommendation of the American Institute of Cooperation is that the Federal Government has adopted the policy of developing airways, leaving the responsibility for terminal and main airports to the municipalities, and the organization committee of the projected nation-wide association.

A national dairy improvement program for increasing production of milk at reduced costs was presented by Dr. C. W. Larson, chief of the bureau of dairy industry of the Department of Agriculture of the United States. The plan is to increase the number of cows in the national co-operative by testing movement.

He announced that figures based on careful records show that an average cow in the testing association returns an income over cost of feed of approximately twice that of the average cow in this country.

High producing cows are economically important of feed, he continued, explaining that a tabulation of more than 100,000 individual records shows that cows producing 9000 pounds of milk per year did not eat twice as much as cows that produced 4500 pounds; instead they consumed 40 per cent more feed, recorded by dollars worth per cow, to produce twice as much milk and butter fat.

What Butter Cows Mean

"If we were to increase the production of the average cow only 100 pounds per year for the next 40 years, we could supply our increase in population without increasing the number of cows," Dr. Larson stated.

"Cow testing has been in operation in this country for 20 years, but only 2 per cent of our cows are now under test. When it is realized that some such method is the only one that will show results, it should be more generally used."

Asking for a higher standard of ethical conduct among farmer organizations, Clyde L. King of the faculty of the Wharton School of Finance, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, suggested first that "Dairy co-operatives sell the milk produced by stock of members at the best market price on a long-time basis." Then he suggested discussing differences in conference and not in public; that bargains must be kept and character encouraged, and a man's word be regarded as good as his bond. Prices should be the same to all buyers under substantially the same conditions, he continued, and there should be equal treatment to producers under similar market conditions, not only as to price but as to butter fat tests.

Greens are Heavy

The heavy greens seemed to baffle the young Atlantan. The birds simply would not come and he played the entire round without a single one. He missed more than half a dozen putts for 3s that would have helped him draw level with the exacting par standard for which he was playing.

These new offices which are installed for the convenience of the taxpayers, will be open from 7 a. m. to 4 p. m. on weekdays, with the exception of the first and last Friday of the month.

Williamsburg, which has been the scene of many a golfing match, has been the scene of many a golfing match, and the new office will be open from 7 a. m. to 4 p. m. on weekdays, with the exception of the first and last Friday of the month.

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BUSINESS MEN TO AID TICKET FRAUD CRUSADE

New York Trade Groups
Pledge Their Support to
Federal Officials

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 11.—The Board of Trade and Transportation, one of the strongest organizations here, has just placed itself squarely behind federal officials in their campaign against speculation in tickets to places of amusement. W. J. L. Banham, president of the board, has sent a letter to Charles H. Tuttle, United States attorney, in which he pledges the support of the board in the investigation which Mr. Tuttle is now conducting into the practice of ticket speculators, and expressing appreciation of what he has already done to clear up the situation.

Mr. Banham said he also was putting the matter before Gov. Alfred E. Smith, Mayor James J. Walker, and John G. Sargent, Attorney General, in an effort to aid Mr. Tuttle in his efforts to punish ticket speculators who are charged with defrauding the Government out of revenue due on ticket sales.

"During the 50 odd years of service of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation it has witnessed the remarkable development of New York as the home of amusements," Mr. Banham said in his letter. "The theater, no doubt, has had its principal support from the many thousands of business men and women who come here to trade as well as the hundreds of thousands who visit New York for their vacation and for recreation."

"While I understand that your connection with theater ticket speculators can only complete the infraction of federal law, I hope that your zeal as a citizen of New York is such as to encourage you to give us suggestions for remedial legislation."

TO TEACH LAND APPRAISING
PASADENA, Calif. (Special Correspondence)—At a conference on real estate appraisals, held here under

EVENTS TONIGHT

Testimonial banquet to Prof. Felix Frankfurter, Boston University School of Law, Coplay-Plaza. 7.

Special meeting of the Boston Tax Committee, 12 Beacon Street, 6:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Concert by National Chorus of Sweden, 8:15.

Theaters

B. F. Keith's—Vaudville, 2:30. Colonial—Twinkle, Twinkle, "musical comedy," 8:15.

Proper and Canary," 8:15.

Tremont—King of Kings" (film), 2:10.

Art Exhibits

Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily except Monday, 1 to 5. Sunday, 1 to 6. Free guidance through the galleries Tuesday and Fridays at 11.

Isabella Gardner Museum—Pay day Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Sunday from 1 to 5 p. m. Free.

Fogg Art Museum of Harvard at Broadway and Quincy Street, Cambridge, free each week-day from 9 until 5 and from 6 to 8 p. m. Sunday, 1 to 5 p. m. collections, medieval manuscripts and bookbindings from the J. Pierpont Morgan Library, Chinese ceramics and bronzes, examples from private collections.

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MONEY PROVIDED TO AID REGULAR AVIATION LINES

Guggenheim Fund to Make Loans for Better Passenger Equipment

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, July 11—Equipment loans for the operation of passenger air lines in the United States similar to those which have been used in financing the development of rail road and street railways, have been authorized by the trustees of the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, Harry F. Guggenheim, president of the fund, has just announced. Mr. Guggenheim added that the purpose was to aid in the development of commercial aviation.

"The loans will be made only to existing operating companies," Mr. Guggenheim said, "for the purchase of the most modern, multi-engined airplanes of maximum safety and comfort so that an actual demonstration of performance and safety will be available as an incentive for further development of passenger air lines in the United States."

To Aid Practical Testing

"The equipment loans are made solely for the purpose of allowing a reputable company further scope in demonstrating the practicability of aircraft in modern, everyday life. Multiengined passenger-carrying airplanes embodying the latest designs for comfort and safety are expensive, both to buy and to operate. Lack of financial support has held back the development of this phase of aeronautics in the United States, principally because the immediate response from traffic was not sufficient to allow operating companies to spend a large amount of money for equipment, the performance of which would draw further traffic."

Airplanes purchased under the equipment loans must be able to fly when one motor is not operating. The route over which this equipment is to be flown must be approved for passenger carrying by the aeronautical division of the Department of Commerce, which will insure the most up-to-date communications and meteorological services on the selected routes, under the supervision of William P. MacCracken Jr., Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics.

Federal Subsidy Lacking

Pasenger air lines in Europe have been aided greatly by financial assistance from the states. In the United States, however, air transportation has been developed without direct government subsidy, as exemplified in the air mail service, all lines of which are being turned over to private operators.

The preliminary meeting for the discussion of equipment loans, held at the offices of the Guggenheim Fund, was attended by William P. MacCracken Jr., Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics; William B. Robertson and James D. Livingston of the Robertson Aircraft Corporation; Harris M. Hansus of the Western Air Express; L. H. Brittain of the Northwest Airways; Walter M. Varney of the Varney Air Service; V. C. Gorst of the Pacific Air Transport; C. M. Keyes of the National Air Transport; George P. Tidmarsh of the Boeing Air Transport Company; C. H. Biddlecombe of the Colonial Air Transport; William B. Stout of the Stout Air Service; Reed Chambers of the Florida Airways; William B. Mayo, chief engineer of the Ford Motor Company; Anthony Joseph of the Colorado Airways; G. H. Childs of the Pitcairn Company; and Clifford S. Ball of Pittsburgh.

WORLD COAL MEETING PLANS ANNOUNCED

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 11 (Special)—Thomas Stockham Baker, president of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, has just announced that the second annual international conference on bituminous coal will be held at the institute in Pittsburgh in November. The first conference, held last November, brought out many new developments in better utilization of fuel.

Another achievement has been the agreement reached with the United Typhoopteta of America, whereby the typhoopteta school at Indianapolis will be transferred to the printing department at "Tech," bringing with it an endowment of \$225,000 and the additional equipment necessary to initiate the new program.

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RADIO

New System Gives Fliers Weather Reports by Radio

Plan to Expand Present Facilities and Give Better Service by Using Short Waves

In the following article, written by Mr. S. R. Winters, a special correspondent for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR in Washington, a summary of one of the most recent and most interesting developments in increasing the safety of flying is given. The necessity of accurate information on weather conditions has been emphasized by all who have made much flying, and the importance of making reports available at airports early enough in the day to be useful has also been stressed. Now a Government department has found a solution to the problem, and Mr. Winters tells how.

W. T. M.

Aviators winging their way across the Atlantic Ocean, in the near future, will be enabled to receive reports of weather conditions in flight by radio; thus making it possible to chart their courses off the paths of storms as they proceed. E. B. Calvert, chief of the forecast division of the weather bureau, United States Department of Agriculture, in an exclusive interview, visualizes this new forecasting service as a practical realization as soon as it is demanded by transoceanic flying.

The information relating to wind and fog, snow and hail, as collected in fragmentary reports from shipmasters and radio companies plying the ocean, would be charted and analyzed by the weather bureau in Washington. Thence the ocean weather reports would be sent by radio through NACA radio stations at Arlington, Virginia, directly from the central office of the weather bureau to airplanes crossing the Atlantic. Aircraft equipped with short-wave radio receiving sets could intercept these messages in the daytime as well as at night.

This proposed service for transatlantic fliers would be merely an expansion of a system just introduced for radiocasting weather information to aviators flying over land. In a room, 15 feet square, at the central office of the weather bureau, on Tuesday of this week there was completed the installation of automatic apparatus for sending weather reports one hour earlier than heretofore as a special service to aviation interests. This new equipment, similar in operating principle to the telegraph printer, is connected by land line to a radio transmitter at Arlington, Virginia. This radiocasting set is actuated by remote control, by this tape-performing machine, as it ticks away in the small room in the weather bureau.

This radio service to aviators begins at 8:15 o'clock in the morning; one-half hour after more than 200



This Picture Shows Some of the Improved Apparatus Used by the United States Weather Bureau for Reporting Weather Conditions to Aviators While in Flight Directly by Radio. E. B. Calvert, is Shown Examining the Tape Which Makes an Automatic and Permanent Record of the Messages.

lights and training with complete weather information early in the day, aiding them in the selection of routes that avoid encountering adverse weather conditions. Hereto-

reports from more than 200 observing stations. The latter cover meteorological conditions throughout the United States, the Hawaiian Islands, parts of Canada and of the West Indies. Through this service the daily weather maps can be completed by aerologists at aviation fields by 9:30 in the morning.

The specially outfitting aviation-weather forecasting room at the Weather Bureau contains, in addition to the automatic apparatus for remotely controlling the transmitter of the Arlington station, a short-wave radio-receiving set, equipped with interchangeable tuning coils for varying the wavelengths over a wide band of frequencies. This receiver is used by the operator at the Weather Bureau in checking the accuracy of these weather reports as they are "put on the air" by the naval radio station. Transmission is by use of the Weather Bureau's word code and the information is radiocast simultaneously on two wavelengths, 24.89, 37.35 and about 75 meters, respectively. These frequencies were selected because of their relatively great carrying capacity at this period of the day.

The judgment of officials who selected these wavelengths has been vindicated, since signals emanating from the Weather Bureau in Washington have been copied at points on the coast of the Pacific Ocean and by mariners nearing the other side of the Atlantic Ocean. Eleven naval radio stations, equipped with short-wave receivers, have reported receiving these meteorological reports for aviators with great clarity. These stations are: Boston (Mass) Naval Air Station; Lakehurst (N. J.) Naval

Air Station; and Jacksonville (Fla.) Naval Air Station. The latter two stations are in the process of being equipped with the new short-wave receiving sets.

As far as the fact that WJAX is the first station in its locality to become associated with the National Broadcasting Company's network, the addition of the station to the Blue chain has another significance. During the summer months, when the tuning-in of distant stations in the far South, the radio audience of northern Florida will this year be able to hear network programs without the annoyance of severe static.

Lovers of the organ may dial in with keen anticipation on this Tuesday evening's (July 12) Everage hour program, to be radiocast over station WEAF, Baltimore's super power station, on July 10, when the WBAL Concert Orchestra will present a musical sketch entitled "Memories of Italy."

This program, which will be conducted by Michael Weiner, WBAL's orchestral supervisor, will feature selections from the pens of some of Italy's celebrated composers, such as Rossini, Mascagni, Verdi, and also a number of Italian works by other musical writers who have been inspired by the romance and beauty of that land of sunshine and flowers.

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fore, officials in charge of Government aviation units have complained that weather reports radiocast at 10:30 in the morning did not contain sufficient information for the planning of flights. Moreover, it was contended that the weather information was received so late in the day that aviators were already on their air journeys, having departed with a lack of adequate information on weather conditions. Consequently, forced landings were frequent and often the cases of flight had to be arranged to steer clear of unpredictable storms.

The new system of radiocasting weather information will make it possible for aerological stations of the United States Navy Department and other Government aviation units to plan their daily schedules at least two hours earlier than heretofore. This early getaway, however, is effected without sacrificing any of the needed weather information, since this special service has the full benefit of the regular weather bureau

For Safer Flying

Air Station; Hampton Roads, Virginia; Charleston, S. C.; Key West, Florida; New Orleans, La.; Guantanamo Bay, Cuba; San Juan, P. R.; Brownsville, Tex.; Great Lakes, Ill. and San Diego, Calif.

While primarily designed to promote aviation, this forecasting service has great potential value to Wall Street, boards of trade, cotton exchanges and other business interests, points out Chief Forecaster Calvert. Commercial concerns and individuals equipped with short-wave radio receiving sets will be enabled to legitimately outfit a time-honored ruling of the Weather Bureau, namely, that weather reports must be released simultaneously by weather stations throughout the country at 10:30 o'clock in the morning. This new service, however, radiocasts weather information pertinent to crop production and prices at least an hour in advance of the regular forecasting service, which is released from the hundreds of local weather observing stations at 10:30.

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NATION-WIDE AIR TRANSPORT LINE GAINS SUPPORT

Pennsylvania System Head
Urges Co-operation With
Trade Aviation Plans

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 11 (Special)—The establishment of a national independent air transport company to operate in co-operation with all the railroads of the country is advocated by W. V. Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Mr. Atterbury favors this plan rather than to have rail carriers themselves engage in the commercial aviation.

Mr. Atterbury's observations follow the announcement of William P. MacCracken, Jr., Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aviation, that at least five railway companies are planning to supplement their regular passenger service with air-passenger service.

Mr. Atterbury declared he does not believe, for the present at least, the railroads should establish air lines.

Independent Agency Favored

"Even with the further evolution of the airplane," he said, "it is by no means clear that the railroad companies themselves would be the best agencies to conduct this service. There is much to be said in favor of an independent agency working in harmony with all the railroads, as is the case of the Pullman and the American Railway Express Companies, developing the air-transport service."

"I venture the opinion that unless the upholding and enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, in view of its open, persistent challenge, can call to its support a great political party, the Eighteenth Amendment will continue more and more to be disregarded until, as one of its shrewd adversaries has declared, it becomes 'fossilized' and a waste."

been made in co-ordinating commercial air transport with our railroads," he asserted.

Mr. Atterbury sees no handicap to the railroads of the country in the development of commercial air service. He declared the development of the automobile industry resulted in more freight carrying business for the railroads and that he expects the same from airplanes.

"If air transport becomes an great an enterprise as has the automobile business and the building of airships a great new industry, there is every reason to expect that history will repeat itself and that new rail traffic will be created that will be diverted from the rails to the air," Mr. Atterbury continued.

He said, that in the event of the establishment of any passenger airline, it will be essential that sleeping quarters are provided.

SUPPORT OF PARTY URGED FOR DRY LAW

Otherwise It Will Become
"Fossilized," Says Mr. Borah

CHICAGO, July 11 (AP)—William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, writing in the current Christian Advocate, declares that the Eighteenth Amendment will become "fossilized" unless a great political party makes an issue of its enforcement.

"There are those in both parties who are against the Eighteenth Amendment," he says. "Unless the party as a party throws the pledge and the prestige of the party behind its enforcement, there will always be a balancing of the pros and cons, the wets and drys, and enforcement will be as it now is in many localities, a mere skirmishing between the lines."

"I venture the opinion that unless the upholding and enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, in view of its open, persistent challenge, can call to its support a great political party, the Eighteenth Amendment will continue more and more to be disregarded until, as one of its shrewd adversaries has declared, it becomes 'fossilized' and a waste."

CHILDREN SAVE \$47,417

ST. PAUL, Minn. (Special Correspondent)—A new high figure for savings was established during the past year by St. Paul schoolchildren, who saved \$47,417, according to E. C. Higbee, Webster School principal, who has charge of the accounts. Depositors numbered 24,345, or 73 per cent of all the pupils in public and parochial schools, many of whom made regular weekly deposits.

MR. SAPIRO SAYS SETTLEMENT OF FORD SUIT MAY COME SOON

Content With Reversal and Apology, He Says, and Is
Unwilling to Embarrass Further

CHICAGO, July 11 (AP)—Aaron Sapiro—"just an accident of destiny in the vindication of the Jewish people," as he described himself—is completely satisfied with Henry Ford's published apology for what the Ford-owned Dearborn Independent has said to the Jews.

So satisfied is he that he said, after returning home from Canada that he believed his \$1,000,000 libel suit against Mr. Ford and the Dearborn Independent would be settled out of court.

"The retraction, apology and retraction have fulfilled the purposes of the suit, so far as the main intention is concerned," he said.

"I certainly have no desire to cause Mr. Ford any embarrassment whatsoever, and I mean that to apply from all standpoints."

"My counsel and I were in negotiations for several months to bring about the main result, dealing directly with Mr. Ford," Mr. Sapiro said. "We always felt certain that just what happened would occur if Mr.

Ford would give the matter the attention required.

Mr. Perlman Would Dismiss
Ford Secretary and Editor

NEW YORK, July 11 (AP)—Nathan D. Perlman, who with Louis Marshall represented American Jewry in conferences prior to the Detroit manufacturers' repudiation of the anti-Jewish campaign of the Dearborn Independent, says he believes Mr. Ford should dismiss E. G. Leibold, his general secretary for 17 years and vice-president of the Dearborn Publishing Company, and W. J. Cameron, editor of the paper. Mr. Perlman said he believed Mr. Ford sincere in disclaiming responsibility for the anti-Semitic, the Laborites and even Pro-

testantism.

The retraction, apology and retraction have fulfilled the purposes of the suit, so far as the main intention is concerned," he said.

"I certainly have no desire to cause Mr. Ford any embarrassment whatsoever, and I mean that to apply from all standpoints."

"My counsel and I were in negotiations for several months to bring about the main result, dealing directly with Mr. Ford," Mr. Perlman said. "We always felt certain that just what happened would occur if Mr.

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GOVERNOR SMITH MAY CLARIFY HIS STAND ON LIQUOR

He Is Expected to Restate
Position at the Coming
Western Meetings

ALBANY, N. Y., July 9 (Special)—Governor Smith may make a new statement of his position on prohibition and the Eighteenth Amendment during a trip into the West to attend the conference of governors at Mackinac Island, Mich., which opens on July 23 for a week.

Since it became known that the Governor would attend this conference, attempts have been made by Democratic leaders in the middle West to get him to make other appearances. John W. Smith, Mayor of Detroit, has given a breakfast to the visiting governors, which will open the conference, and it is not regarded as likely that Mr. Smith will be able to ignore an invitation to this function. He has already accepted an invitation to be one of the speakers at the regular conference.

Political advisers in New York are urging him to accept requests of the Democratic organization in Illinois for a public appearance there. The Illinois organization, headed by George E. Brennan, national committee man, has been working for Governor Smith throughout the State and adjoining territory.

The Governor has taken a position of "attending to the affairs of New York State and letting other things take care of themselves." But while he has not expressed any views on his action during the conference of governors, some of his close advisers are urging that he state his position with regard to prohibition the same as he did in regard to the relationship between Church and State. They believe that such a declaration will do no harm and would, perhaps, do much to clear the way for the Governor among the opposition within his party based on his reputation as a wet.

Mr. Smith expects to leave Albany on July 22 so as to be in Detroit for the opening of the conference on July 23. From Detroit the Governor will take a special vessel to Mackinac Island, where the regular conference is to last four days, according to arrangements arranged by Fred W. Greene, Governor of Michigan.

Ralph O. Brewster, Governor of Maine, will preside. In addition to the business sessions, there will be several elaborate social functions and yacht races by entries from Chicago and Detroit clubs.

At the conclusion of the conference at Mackinac Island, the state executives will be taken aboard a United States revenue cutter for a trip to Sault Ste. Marie. From there the party will visit the copper country on a special train, later returning to Houghton, Mich., where it will disband.

RUMANIA HAS AGAIN TWO-PARTY SYSTEM

By Wireless, Via Postal Telegraph
from Bucharest

BUCHAREST, July 11—Rumania once more has got a two-party system as a result of the present general election. A remarkable feature of the returns is that the parties of the ex-Premier, General Averescu, the Social Democrats, the anti-Semites, the Laborites and even Pro-

testantism.

The retraction, apology and retraction have fulfilled the purposes of the suit, so far as the main intention is concerned," he said.

"I certainly have no desire to cause Mr. Ford any embarrassment whatsoever, and I mean that to apply from all standpoints."

"My counsel and I were in negotiations for several months to bring about the main result, dealing directly with Mr. Ford," Mr. Perlman said. "We always felt certain that just what happened would occur if Mr.

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YANGTZE TRADE NOW HELD UP BY DISORDERS

Shanghai, Cut Off From Hinterland, Finds Trade Languish

SHANGHAI (Special Correspondence)—Trade and commerce have almost come to a standstill in the huge valley of the Yangtze River, where approximately half of China's population of 400,000,000 is supposed to live. On the surface Shanghai itself appears quite normal, except for the presence of foreign troops and warships. The big liners sail in and out as usual; 50 or 60 large merchant vessels, to say nothing of innumerable smaller craft, are anchored in the harbor every day. The presence of such a large number of foreign soldiers and sailors has even given a temporary artificial stimulus to some forms of business.

But talk with almost any representative member of the business community here reveals the real situation. Shanghai has grown to its proud position as the third port in the world because it is the logical trade and distribution center for the fertile and densely populated Yantz Valley. Cut off from its hinterland, its industry and commerce are bound to languish.

Native Vessels Disappear

Normal commercial activities along the Yangtze River have been impossible for many months; and no one here seems to have any clear idea of when and how they can be resumed. Chinese merchant vessels have almost completely vanished from the Yangtze because of the danger that they will be requisitioned and employed for military purposes. A few British and Japanese ships, until very recently convoyed by gunboats, are still running over the 600 miles stretch of river between Shanghai and Hankow; but the 1000 miles of navigable water from Hankow up to Chungking are now quite deserted by foreign vessels.

All communication is by rail in a still worse plight. Three of the main central and northern Chinese railroad lines—the Peking-Hankow, the Tientsin-Pukow and the Lung-hai, are in the theater of military activities and are completely out of commission as far as commercial purposes are concerned. The line between Hankow and the provincial capital of Hunan, Changsha, has also been damaged as a result of some obscure fighting in that part of the country. The Shanghai-Nanking Railroad is again running trains, but it is defaulting on interest payments to its bondholders.

Chinese State of Currency

The disturbed state of the country and the chaotic currency situation in Hankow are further obstacles to trade. No Chinese merchant is willing to place orders for goods which may be arbitrarily seized by any local war lord. The authorities at Hankow have placed an embargo on silver and the Hankow paper money is practically worthless in other parts of the country. Consequently, while some freight is coming down the river from Hankow and is paid for with silver or secured banknotes, extremely little freight is shipped up to Hankow, because of the unsatisfactory currency situation there.

All these factors have led up to a state of affairs in which the Shanghai warehouses are overstocked with unsold merchandise and many business firms are only able to carry on with the support of the banks, which are heavily burdened with "frozen credits." The customs receipts for Shanghai in April declined by 31 per cent, as compared with April of last year, while in Hankow, which has been subjected to an even more serious business depression, the decline amounted to 55 per cent. Even these figures scarcely measure the extent of the trade stoppage, because certain amounts of merchandise is always coming in as a result of orders which were placed long ago.

A director in the largest British cotton manufacturing company here declares from 2000 to 2500 bales of cotton yarn are being manufactured in Shanghai every day, while only 300 to 500 bales can be shipped out. Shanghai's present difficulties vividly illustrate the dependence of the great port on the vast Chinese area which it normally serves.

MEXICANS SET NEW IMMIGRATION MARK

Large Increase Shown in Entries at Laredo, Tex.

LAREDO, Tex. (Special Correspondence)—A new high record for immigration from Mexico into the United States through the port of Laredo was established during the fiscal year ending July 1, 1927, according to the annual report of J. E. Trout, inspector in charge of the United States Immigration Service in this city.

The report shows a grand total of 43,316 applicants. These immigrants included nationals from many nations besides Mexico and exceeded the applications of the preceding year by 11,466. Of this total 85,322 were admitted, while the remaining for the previous year numbered 27,843. During the last fiscal year 2,823 aliens were expelled from the United States through the port of Laredo.

Head taxes collected from aliens entering from Mexico during the year amounted to \$170,334, compared to duties paid the custom department during the same period of \$135,730.91, according to the deputy collector of customs, A. R. Kaha of Laredo. This compares with head taxes of \$108,084 and customs duties of \$126,445.69 the previous year.

MR. DAWES STARTS ON TRIP

CHICAGO (AP)—Vice-President Dawes' family and a party of friends have departed for the Cimarron Mountains of New Mexico on a 10-day vacation. The party will stop at the ranch of Walter Phillips of Tulsa, Okla. James E. Ogle, president of the Central Trust Company, is host.

NEW ENGLAND RADIO REPORTED IMPROVED

Commissioner Makes Tour and Finds Satisfaction

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The radio situation in the New England territory is satisfactory and greatly improved since the new allocations went into effect, O. H. Caldwell of the Federal Radio Commission announced upon his return from an inspection tour through New York and Massachusetts.

Changes in the wave allocations when the new licenses are issued on Aug. 15 are not expected as most of the stations, with the exception of a few small ones, who have filed applications for hearings on the wave channels assigned them, are satisfied, said Mr. Caldwell.

The interference with WJZ's program by Station WEER of Boston, was found to be caused by an improperly ground crystal which is used to control the wave frequency. The crystal has been reground and the interference stopped.

Famous Ginkgo Tree Wins Encouragement

Something is happening to the Ginkgo tree on Boston Common.

William P. Long, chairman of the Park Department, is particularly anxious to keep the tree in the city collection, not only because Oliver Wendell Holmes used to sit beneath it and write, but because it is an odd and unusual tree and quite unlike anything else in all the considerable collection administered by the City of Boston.

But lately the tree has dropped. Once before it drooped and when it seemed that it would completely languish, \$300 was spent to transplant it to a fresh location where it took on new courage. That was many years ago. But the history of the tree both before and since is worth examining.

This Ginkgo tree, which is just opposite the Beacon Street office of the Park Department, was imported about 1784, and was among the first to be seen in North America. The tree, which is Japanese by ancestry, was set out on the Gardiner Greene estate on Cogton Hill, now Pemberton Square.

In 1803 it was flourishing, but in 1835 it had to be moved when the Greene estate was abandoned. Mrs. Greene gave it to the city on condition that it be transplanted to Boston Common at a point where it could be seen from her new house on Beacon Street.

The city, however, felt unable to bear the expense. Finally Mrs. Greene found the \$300 necessary and then Mayor Theodore Lyman Jr. supervised the transplanting himself.

Now again there is spading and hoing, the mixing of lime and fertilizers around the Ginkgo tree, and nothing is being left undone that will insure a new era of prosperity for the curious landmark.

Old Tavern Holds Marks of Masonry



Cole House in Cheshire, on Whose Walls a Number of Masonic Symbols Dating From Before 1816 Have Been Discovered Under the Wall Paper.

HARVARD LECTURES TO OPEN TOMORROW

Halifax Professor to Give First of Series

Prof. Archibald M. MacMechan of Dalhousie College, Halifax, will open the series of public lectures to be given on the Harvard campus during the summer session tomorrow at 8 p. m., when he will speak on "Alfred Tennyson in Emerson Hall College Yard." The lecture will be open to the public as well as to summer school students.

Emblems of Early Lodge Are Preserved in Cheshire

CHESTER, Mass., July 11 (Special)—Visitors to this town are being shown a curious Colonial house, more than 100 years old, whose walls still bear the original Masonic symbols applied a century ago. The building, known as the "Cole House," is opposite the Baptist Church and is still in an excellent state of preservation. The symbols, many of which are a mystery to present-day Masons, were found beneath five layers of wall paper. They are painted in circles three feet in diameter.

Built in 1808 by Calvin Hall and John Leland, the house was known up to 1816 as Hall's Tavern and was used as a meeting place for Franklin Lodge of Masons, instituted in 1794 on Stafford's Hill. Franklin Lodge was the forerunner of Mystic Lodge, organized in 1810 and now the largest organization of the order in the county.

Some of the emblems have been retouched by members of the fraternity. On the east end of one room, between two windows, the decorations show three steps leading to pillars supporting an arch with the keystone in the center. On the north and south walls are eight circles inside of which are the emblems, the Ten Commandments, and other figures.

TO BUILD HAWAIIAN STEAMER

HONOLULU, T. H. (Special Correspondence)—A new steamship that will accommodate 318 persons will be constructed by the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company, it is announced. The vessel will be for service between Oahu and Kauai. It will be 310 feet long, with a 48-foot beam. The new steamer will have a horsepower of 4000 and will be capable of traveling at 15 knots. It will have a draft of 15 feet 6 inches of water.

State Treasurer Manages Full-Fledged Bank But Can Hold His Office for Only Six Years

Last Year His Department Took in \$103,000,000 in Total Collections



Oppenheim

WILLIAM S. YOUNGMAN

Former State Senator, Now Treasurer of the Commonwealth.

He runs a full-fledged bank in the State House, with paying, receiving, bookkeeping, and bond divisions. Every cent payable to the Commonwealth is collected by the Treasury Department. Last year it took in \$103,000,000. This was deposited in more than 100 Massachusetts banks. Every payment by the State must be through its Treasurer's check.

The office of State Treasurer is the only elective position in the Commonwealth on which there is a constitutional limit as to the tenure of the incumbents. He may not hold his office for more than three consecutive terms of two years each. What with the checks and balances on all state finances, no adequate reason is advanced—politics aside—why a satisfactory treasurer should be dropped at the end of six years.

According to tradition, back in the old days there was a state treasurer who after five years in office could not account for some \$200. Hence, the fathers decided it might not be well to keep a man in the office under long. So they wrote into the Constitution that it should be for no more than five years. Then when the biennial election system was established this heritage had to be changed to six years, in order to make it even numbers.

Has Many Other Duties

The State Treasurer is a member of the Board of Bank Incorporation, which includes Roy A. Hovey, Commissioner of Banks, and Henry F. Long, Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation. Charters for the establishment of savings banks and trust companies and authority of such to set up branch banks are issued by this board.

He is chairman of the State Board of Retirement, which supervises the State Employee's Association, of which the Board of Bank Incorporation is a member.

Invested funds of which the State Treasurer is custodian amount to \$75,000,000. He is the custodian of 35 employees in the department. Mr. Youngman, now on his third year of service, takes personal pride that, notwithstanding a steady growth of activities, he has not increased the expenses of the department. This year it is allotted \$60,895 in the budget.

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Youngsters Asked to Sketch Examples of Boston's Best Architecture

CONTRACT PRICE IS HELD AMPLE

(Continued from Page 1)

schoolhouse department that the board was inadequate to support the building, even on its new foundation. The schoolhouse department called in John J. Healy, architect engineer. Obviously, the only further step was to hire an engineer and this engineer prepared plans accordingly. He recommended the use of composite piles; wood up to a certain grade and concrete above that. Not satisfied with this, the department rejected all advice and plans to date and decided to erect the building on complete concrete piles. In the use of piles generally and, especially, in the use of concrete piles, they were supported by the advice of the Building Commissioner who, however, advised a foundation proof not only against normal conditions but against earthquakes.

During the period of delay the contractor maintained a force of only two or three men on the job. Without raising the question of whether the delay was not due to the action of the contractor, it is certain that no evidence was presented to the commission to show that the contractor had been substantially injured by the delay.

DRY PRESIDENT VITAL, MR. FORGRAVE SHOWS

The outstanding necessity of the hour is the election of a President of the United States in 1928 who not only believes in upholding the Constitution, but believes as well in the ideal embodied in the Eighteenth Amendment," said William M. Forgrave, State Superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, in an address delivered at the First Methodist Episcopal Church in Newton Upper Falls yesterday.

On this point he said: "President appoints the members of the United States Supreme Court. The President might, by appointments, change the Supreme Court, which has been the foundation rock of prohibition." And he said that a "wet in the White House single-handed could by his appointments nullify the constitutional expression of the collective will of the entire nation."

MORE SACCO WITNESSES SEEN BY INVESTIGATORS

Governor Fuller and the Sacco-Vanzetti Advisory Committee each resumed their investigations into the case at the State House today. William G. Thompson, counsel for Sacco and Vanzetti, and Herbert Ehrmann, his associate, conferred with the advisory committee.

Thomas Doyle of Boston, an investigator for the defense, was the first of 12 persons to be interviewed by Governor Fuller today. Mr. Doyle had no comment to make after his interview. Mrs. Nicola Sacco, who accompanied the defense counsel, was interviewed by the advisory committee.

TO BUILD HAWAIIAN STEAMER

HONOLULU, T. H. (Special Correspondence)—A new steamship that will accommodate 318 persons will be constructed by the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company, it is announced. The vessel will be for service between Oahu and Kauai. It will be 310 feet long, with a 48-foot beam. The new steamer will have a horsepower of 4000 and will be capable of traveling at 15 knots. It will have a draft of 15 feet 6 inches of water.

MR. DAWES STARTS ON TRIP

CHICAGO (AP)—Vice-President

MADAME WU LEAVES CITY FOR BALTIMORE

Chinese Author Pleased by Visit to Arboretum

Upon leaving Boston for Baltimore, Madame Wu Lien-teh, author and poet of China, who has been visiting in Boston as the guest of Dr. Tehy Hsieh of the Chinese Trade Bureau, took occasion to express her appreciation of the cordiality with which she was welcomed to the city.

Madame Wu was particularly appreciative of the opportunity afforded her under the solicitude of Governor Fuller to visit the Arnold Arboretum. She was very desirous of seeing the comprehensive collection of flowering shrubs and trees from the Orient.

Borrows Only at Last Minute

With increasing expenses in the conduct of the business of the Commonwealth, funds must be provided and be always available to meet these expenses. Following an economic program, so far as deposits in the banks are concerned, and one which is distinctly in the interest of the taxpayer, the Treasurer defers borrowing until the State is in actual need of funds for current expenses.

Large deposits from borrowed money widely and loosely distributed throughout the State adds a burden to the State tax in interest charges, which is not justified and not in keeping with good finance. To illustrate, if interest charges of \$250,000 were incurred in a year on account of borrowed money, Boston's share would be \$65,000, which would have to be taken into consideration in making up its tax rate.

As now administered, the Treasury Department bears all its efforts toward the concentration of the funds in banks, with excellent results. No borrowing is made on account of revenue, which establishes a precedent.

The bond division calls for special treatment, the reading lamp or the car, and take a three or four days' hike on the sky line, he will find many surprises in store. His great discovery will not be the grand panorama that he will get from the summits, but the better perspective that he gets himself.

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Bonds Are Choice Investment

Bonds of the Commonwealth are widely distributed throughout the United States, being held by individuals, institutions, trusteeships and brokers. Whenever a Massachusetts registered bond is sold it finds its way to the department for transfer.

The legality of the transfer of bonds must be carefully considered and the records changed accordingly. With \$117,000,000 in registered bonds outstanding, it will be seen that the bond division is an important unit. It is a fair conclusion that never before in the history of the Treasury Department have the duties of the Treasurer and Receiver-General been as arduous, exacting and responsible as they are at present.

Has long been recognized, the successful Treasurer is the one who holds himself aloof from all political influences. He needs to be a man of strong character, of poise and more or less arbitrary in adopting and enforcing rules and regulations relating to the department if he is to handle its affairs in an efficient and intelligent manner.

Prizes Offered Child Artists

Youngsters Asked to Sketch Examples of Boston's Best Architecture

CONTRACT PRICE IS HELD AMPLE

(Continued from Page 1)

Contractor price is held ample for the construction of the new building, which was to be built on the site of the old building, let it be chronicled that the 10 men engaged in the operations over part of Saturday, Sunday and Memorial Day felled 25 big spruce trees, peeled them, sawed them into 19-foot and 15-foot logs, and hauled and twisted them and anaked them and sometimes carried them, at weights of 1500 pounds or more, through all sorts of rough places for distances of from 100 to 500 yards. Logs as thick as 16 inches were laid at the foundation. In the two days of actual working nine of these big logs were scarfed and set so snugly and solidly that nothing less than an earthquake would dislodge them.

There may come a day when cabin buildings in the Sky Line Trail will be children's play. The imagination can picture the time when air-planes landing stations may be hewn out on the mountain sides, and all the necessary paraphernalia can be dropped on the mountain stream known as Sucker Brook.

Since there will be a few people who will never get up to that cabin, he says, "and as those who do get there may fall to appreciate the difficulties that encounter building in the wilderness, let it be chronicled that the 10 men engaged in the operations over part of Saturday, Sunday and Memorial Day felled 25 big spruce trees, peeled them, sawed

EXPORT GROUP HAS LARGE GAIN IN MEMBERSHIP

Club Formed by New England Council Helps to Develop Technique

To attract 150 men, each the representative of some large New England manufacturing organization, into a business field where only 35 were interested two years ago is the quiet accomplishment of the New England Export Club, according to its officers. Formed under the aegis of the New England Council, it has come to be considered the logical medium for development of foreign trade for the industries of this section.

It was in the spring of 1925 that a group of some 35 men interested in expansion of New England's foreign commerce came together and decided to establish a professional organization. No formal campaign for membership was made, but work was begun in behalf of the exporting industries, and those men found themselves the originators of the New England Export Club which today has more than 150 members, foreign sales executives some of whom are experienced professional experts and others of whom are engaged in learning the rudiments.

Pioneer members of the club believe its quick growth is simply a proof that there was already an eager, though perhaps inarticulate, interest in the possibilities of export business on the part of New England industrialists even before 1925. Headquarters of the club are in the Boston Chamber of Commerce Building, and the committee on foreign trade of the Boston Chamber of Commerce handles the administrative work of the club.

They "Go After It"

The organization of the club meant it was realized that foreign trade needs effort and lots of it, exploring fields sometimes entirely unknown to those casting their first look 'round outside of the national frontiers. As Victor M. Cutler, president of the United Fruit Company, and last year's president of the club, tersely put it, "There's only one way—don't write letters—go after it." But of course, going "after" foreign business is easier said than done.

Hence the club which, after all, is a copy of the Export Managers' Club of New York City, which has been in existence the longest of all. Other clubs are located in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Atlanta, Detroit, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, Cincinnati, Buffalo, Milwaukee, Bridgeport and Rochester.

Donald E. Wilbur, secretary of the New England Export Club, explained, "Just as lawyers and others discover they can obtain first-hand information of changes in legal procedure by mutually recounting experiences, so experts that are engaged in one of the most technical of professions can have their progress more satisfactorily if they meet periodically and talk over their problems."

"The first venture of any note into

foreign markets by American manufacturers was in the boom years of 1919 and 1920. Very gratifying results were obtained but without understanding the technicalities attendant. Over-extension of exports were the outcome which, when the 1921 depression came along, caused most producers to lose heavily.

Manufacturers then saw the necessity of formulating definite export sales policies and for this reason the year 1922 became epochal, and the export sales manager came into his own. The requirements for such a post are exacting and for that reason there are as yet few men in America who can command the high pay that it brings.

The type must first of all know the products he is selling and their sales appeal. A knowledge of the customs of the various nations to which the exports are destined is essential, and he should be able to converse fluently with a foreign customer in his own tongue and have a sympathetic understanding of his way of thinking.

Travel in the various foreign fields is necessary and he must, therefore, be willing to visit them personally so as to keep pace with changing market conditions. Finally, his technical knowledge must include such things as cable codes, consular requirements, tariffs, packing, marine insurance, credits, foreign exchange and a number of other detailed subjects."

Aids New Marketers

The purposes of the New England Export Club are defined as, first, to assist export executives in extending their foreign markets, and, second, to aid non-exporting manufacturers in finding opportunities for their goods abroad.

The club believes that "New England is a section of the country which can profit immensely by extending its foreign trade. It has excellent harbors with shipping lines to many parts of the world. It has banking facilities and other services which enable the exporter to ship his products with the least possible expenditure of time and money."

"The club is the active supply department for the export profession in New England where new ideas, recommendations, practices, and methods are collected and distributed."

Many Services Given

Some of the features of the club and regular monthly meetings led by practical experts on export techniques and a bulletin service providing members with up-to-date information on changes in export information.

Trade advisors, experts on foreign sales problems, chosen from each important industry, confer with members on specific problems. Foreign buyers are received by the club and introduced to interested members. Complaints as to export service and facilities in Boston are investigated, usually with beneficial results. A course on foreign trade, supervised by a special committee of the club, is offered in the evening school of Boston University for clerks and junior executives.

Each year hundreds of requests from foreign buyers for New England merchandise are referred to members. Many other advantages are included, among which is a system of a postal card questionnaire by which a consensus of the members can be obtained in a short space of time on problems submitted by members.

The first venture of any note into

Harvard Students to Use Budget Before Starting Part-Time Work

Solution of Financial Problem Through Study of Year's Needs Offered by Head of Employment Bureau—Occupations Are Widely Varied

Men earning their way through Harvard University will hereafter budget their anticipated income and expenses before applying for part-time work at the university employment bureau.

Walker W. Daly, head of the employment bureau, has inaugurated the budget system at Harvard, and will put it into operation next fall upon the opening of the regular school session. The student's financial problem can be solved more readily and systematically. Mr. Daly believes, after he has made a definite tabulation of his needs during the course of the year and has listed his probable sources of income to ascertain how great a deficit he must make up by part-time work.

Last year 1212 placements were made by the employment bureau, which has now crowded itself out of its limited quarters and has moved into a more elaborate office in University Hall. Employment procure ranges from full-time permanent positions to odd jobs for two hours cutting grass.

Council Members Earn Way

Harvard is not essentially a rich man's institution, Mr. Daly declares, and he supports his contention by convincing figures which would impress those who look upon schools of higher learning as mere country clubs. Of the 15 men on the student council at Harvard a year ago, a survey showed that no less than 10 were earning at least a part of their expenses by some type of work during the school year. The membership of the council represents the most respected students of the campus, including editors of the Harvard Crimson, club presidents, athletic champions, and scholars.

More than 35 per cent of the students wait on tables during a part of their four year course. Mr. Daly estimates, and at least 60 per cent, and perhaps as many as 75 per cent, earned money to help pay their expenses during the last year. Chaffeurs, typists, ushers, reporters, guides, and even police traffic officers were enlisted from the ranks of the working students.

Varied Employments Welcomed

Men earning their way through college do not confine themselves to "white collar jobs." Any sort of employment which offers a moderate compensation or defrays the expenses of board or room is welcome. The students become opportunists, ready to supply the demands of labor shortage or emergencies in the community.

On one occasion a plumber called up one of the college employment bureaus and put in an order for 100 students to work over the weekend. The plumber had contracted to

install bathtubs in a large hotel and he was pressed by the immediate necessity of filling in enamel where it had been nicked off.

A great preponderance of the student leaders are men from families of only moderate means. A football captain at one time waited on tables on the campus. The captain of a track team, an intercollegiate champion who graduated with distinction, earned part of his expenses during the school year. Another major sport captain sold insurance to keep himself in the university.

The majority of freshmen who come to Harvard intending to find some means of support after the year commences, are not skilled in any particular trade. For this reason waiting on tables has become the most popular means of partial support. Cafés and boarding houses are generally content to supply three meals a day in exchange for two hours of work.

Helping in Household, Tasks

Citizens living in college communities frequently seek a student who is willing to take care of a furnace in exchange for his lodgings. Student tutors are liberally compensated, usually from \$1 to \$3 an hour.

Enterprising men in the universities not infrequently organize corporations for the purpose of supplying one or more of the demands of the student body. A group of law students at Harvard have for the past two years been incorporated into a laundry concern. Aided by other men in the university, they solicit the trade of the dormitories and washing houses about the campus, and send the weekly washing to central laundry in Boston which does the work for the corporation on a contract basis.

But since a whole university community cannot live by taking in each other's washings as did the novelist's fantastic community, only a few of the men can undertake such a venture. Moreover, those who do venture into fields already occupied by the permanent business of the community are faced with competitors who can provide every facility for its customers.

NEW YARMOUTH LINER SAILS

Departing on schedule time, the new 5880-ton oil-burning steamer, Yarmouth, of the Boston & Yarmouth Steamship Company, sailed yesterday afternoon at 2 on her first trip to Yarmouth, N. S. Her regular sailing days from Boston to Yarmouth are to be Sunday, Tuesdays and Thursdays. She can carry 750 passengers in addition to her crew of 175. Capt. Arthur Crosby of Boston is her captain.

104TH REGT. GOES TO DEVENS

WESTFIELD, Mass., July 11 (AP)—The 104th Regiment, M. N. G., which was reviewed at Camp Bartlett yesterday by Maj. Gen. F. G. Passaga of the French Army, broke camp early today and entrained for Camp Devens for its regular tour of duty. An incident of the tour will be the decoration Thursday by General Passaga of the new colors of the regiment. Several medals of honor will also be awarded to officers of the regiment.

The figures have shown a steady increase since 1922 when the first tabulation was made by the Chamber of Commerce. The annual increase has been at the rate of \$5,000,000 per year and the increase during the first six months this year has been considerably above that rate.

Where July Skating Is the Vogue



Young Boston Takes to Rollers as Summer Skating Gains Favor

Races Along Charles River Esplanade Are Supervised by Community Service and Park Department—Adults Are Interested Spectators

The events which gave to literature for children the unforgettable "Hans Brinker and the Silver Skates" have a summer version in Boston by way of the ambitious program of roller skating races arranged for vacation weeks under the joint effort of the Park Department and Community Service.

The races are competitive and moderate prizes are forthcoming for the winners. For several sessions past there has been a noticeable renaissance of roller skating as an indoor sport for adults in the numerous roller skating rinks that have sprung up about the city. Children have never wholly given up their prerogative of roller skating but this marks the first season in which quite such emphasis has been placed upon the sport in the outdoor recreational centers of the city.

Races have already been conducted

ANDOVER LIBRARY FORMALLY OPENED

Addition and Remodeling Have Cost \$100,000

ANDOVER, Mass., July 11 (Special)—The remodeled and enlarged Memorial Hall Library in this town was formally opened on Saturday. A wing was constructed on the north side of the old building and the first and second floors of the wing are given over to book shelves. The basement has been equipped for the children. The old part of the building was completely renovated.

Memorial Hall Library was founded by John and Peter Smith and John Dove, who on Aug. 1, 1870, pledged to donate the sum of \$35,000 for the erection of the library. Other donations brought the sum up to more than \$50,000. The subscriptions for the year 1926 totalled \$10,000.

The library was definitely founded in 1871, the corner-stone being laid in September of that year. The first trustees were elected at the annual town meeting, March 4, 1872, and since that time the library has been in charge of a board of trustees. The new addition and remodeling of the old part of the building has been about \$100,000.

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GENERAL VIEWS 104TH VETERANS

Parade Is Held at Camp Bartlett in Honor of French Officer

WESTFIELD, Mass., July 11 (Special)—Maj.-Gen. Fenelon F. G. Passaga of the French Army faced veterans of the 104th Regiment here yesterday afternoon for the first time since the memorable days France when the unit distinguished itself and won the coveted Croix de Guerre. Deeply moved, the officer expressed his gratitude at being able to stand before the veterans. He assured them of the lasting appreciation France bore them for their services and said that their deeds would live forever in the hearts of his people.

A drizzle failed to dampen the enthusiasm of the 300 soldiers present. Commander Harold C. Woodruff of the 104th Regiment Veterans' Association brought his men smartly up before the permanent monument at Camp Bartlett for the review. The 104th Infantry, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Edmund Stale followed.

Places of honor in front of the French General were granted to members of the war-time organization. With General Passaga were Col. Paul J. Norton, Brig.-Gen. A. F. Foote, Capt. Herbert F. Hartwell, Maj.-Gen. William C. Hayes, Mayor H. B. Putnam of Westfield and General Passaga's aide, Capt. C. Gacon.

General Passaga spoke in French and General Foote translated his brief address. A spontaneous cheer greeted his speech. Lieut. T. P. Shea of Springfield presented a silver vase filled with American beauty roses, a gift from the veterans' association to General Passaga.

There is great reform needed to all over the world, in relation to the lower animals, just as there is in the time of slavery, for the slaves."

The league is now in its twenty-ninth year. Its influence has grown steadily during that time. Its name is broadly known. The league does not seek to punish offenders but to win them to the side of the animals, appreciation of them, intelligent and sympathetic care. The league's work, therefore, has two distinct divisions, which also are closely related: immediate rescue and relief, and education.

Seven motortrucks are kept busy all day in the work of rescue. Last year 805 horses unfit for work that would, otherwise, have been continued in harness, were bought for a small sum in order that proper care might be given them. Their owners were mostly ignorant farmers. They in turn had been cheated by unscrupulous horse dealers.

Nearly 15,000 persons visited the camp.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS GAIN IN LAWRENCE

\$3,750,000 Increase Shown in First Half Year

LAWRENCE, Mass., July 11 (Special)—Despite the textile depression which has been manifest in Lawrence for some time, the savings accounts of the city continue to grow, according to a survey recently conducted by the Chamber of Commerce.

The total of the savings accounts in the savings banks and in the savings departments of other banking institutions on June 30 amounted to \$75,246,360.15, which is an increase of \$3,750,000 for the six months preceding June 30.

The figures have shown a steady increase since 1922 when the first tabulation was made by the Chamber of Commerce. The annual increase has been at the rate of \$5,000,000 per year and the increase during the first six months this year has been considerably above that rate.

Where July Skating Is the Vogue



Rescue League Cares for Dogs, Cats, Rats, Panther and Turtles

Boston Headquarters and Nine Branches Gather in Total of 85,737 During Year—Contributions Give Much Help—Busy All the Time

Dogs, cats, horses, donkeys, squirrels, one pheasant, pigeons and other birds, turtles, an alligator, rabbits, a baby panther, tame rats and mice, were given over to the start and saw scores of boys, not to mention a few intrepid girls, dash down the course with great, free strides and the sinking whine of rollers on the paving, heard, cries from cliques of well-wishers, and marked the nosing out of the start and opponent by one contestant more adept than the others.

John A. Lane, assistant to William P. Long of the Park Department, and D. D. Russell of Community Service supervise this work as part of the annual vacation sports program for children at the various playgrounds of the city.

Races have already been conducted

on the upper section of the Charles River Esplanade, above the West Boston Bridge, where the broad sweep of cement walk makes an ideal indoor rink. And who can say with what longing elders have been stirred as they stood on benches and on the grass near by, hark the whistle blown for the start and saw

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

WASHINGTON AND DETROIT IN RACE

Making Stern Chase After N. Y. Yankees for American League Lead

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	Won	Lost	Pct.
New York	36	30	.560
Washington	45	32	.584
Detroit	42	35	.545
Cleveland	43	37	.535
Philadelphia	42	37	.535
Cleveland	34	45	.423
St. Louis	31	48	.400
Boston	19	50	.247

TWO MORE NATIONS TO SEND PLAYERS

Tennis Stars of Holland and Belgium to Be Seen on U. S. Courts

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 11—Two more nations are to be added to the list of foreign invaders in the list of tennis stars which is about to make its appearance in the series of championships and invitation tournaments leading up to the United States singles at Forest Hills. The best man and woman player of the Netherlands, Miss Koenig, and Miss T. H. Tildin, will arrive in the United States about the first of August, and Jean W. Washer, the chief internationalist of Belgium, who has been a familiar figure in many European championships, is also due about the same time.

The French Davis Cup team, even though it failed to win the European zone finals, as it is not expected to do, have announced that they will be represented in defense of the United States title, which was captured by Jean Rene Lacoste last year, with Jean Bonora the runner-up, while the French had the distinction of defeating the defending champion, W. T. Tildin, 2d. They are expected to arrive here in time to meet the best of the American players in the invitation tournaments of August, as well as the winners of the American zone Davis Cup ties, in Boston, Aug. 27-29.

YOUTHFUL STARS COMING

The ladies are also planning to try out some new stars to take the Wightman Trophy back to Great Britain, and some members of their team are already on the ocean, with others due here for later in the month. Miss Elizabeth Nuttall, the new captain of the team, and Miss Jean Foy, Miss Gordon, Miss Story, and Mrs. John Hill, sailed on Saturday for Canada, while Mrs. L. A. Godfrey, the captain, and Miss Emyrmynde H. Harvey, will join them in New York later this month.

Meantime the American invaders of the first three baseball races continue in a winning streak, beginning with Chicago and Pittsburgh, having somewhat the better of the two. The World Champions, although the margin is one which can be wiped out in short order, should still be represented in the All-American game, while Pittsburgh and Chicago were evenly matched with reverses. Chicago improved its position considerably last week, losing only one of its last 11 games. Another two or three with such a record would place the Cubs in a commanding position.

Just now Chicago is engaged in a five-game series with Boston which should give the team a chance to at least hold its own with Pittsburgh, which is playing Brooklyn, starting to win their past two games. The Cubs have been most successful against the Braves, who has Pittsburgh against the Superbas, as the Cubs have won four of the six games played with the Braves, while the Pirates have won only three of their seven against the Superbas. Following the game Chicago meets New York, from which it has won five out of six games, while Pittsburgh meets Philadelphia, which it has beaten three out of five times.

Pittsburgh Must Improve

During this time the Cardinals will meet Philadelphia which it has defeated four out of six times and Brooklyn which it has also defeated four out of six times. Boston should pick up on Pittsburgh, if future series go the same basis as past ones.

New York has done very well against the Western clubs and Manhattan, which it has also defeated four out of six times. Boston should pick up on Pittsburgh, if future series go the same basis as past ones.

The first tournament, which will include most or all of these diversified lists, in the annual Seabright invitation, set this year for the week starting Aug. 1. Besides the above stars, such as the Davis Cup team, including George M. Lott Jr., Alfred H. Chapin Jr., Lewis N. White, Mr. George T. King, and others, are the captain, and Miss Elizabeth M. Ryan, are also about to return.

DETROIT NEARS TOP

Coming unexpectedly and almost unnoticed, Detroit in a week's time, engineered a spurt similar to Washington and passed Philadelphia and Chicago, taking third place. What is especially commendable in Detroit's move is the fact that the team's advancement was not checked in having to face the Yankees. Against the league leaders the Tigers captured three out of five games, and have won 12 of their last 18 games.

Chicago and Philadelphia, former leaders of the race, have fallen to the Yankees in the race, have fallen very low as possibilities. From second and third places these two teams have dropped to third and fourth; but there is no likelihood of their going deeper for the next few weeks, as are quite definitely the two teams that are not playing the class of baseball to entitle them to higher positions.

The Yankees will wind up their visit to Detroit today and then jump to Cleveland for a four-day stay, and then to St. Louis, where another four-day stop is scheduled. Neither opponent should bother the Yankees since Cleveland just lost five straight to Washington, and the Browns have lost their last four games.

CONTENDERS TO CLASH

The Senators, however, have a more formidable problem after today's game with Cleveland, and the Tigers will meet them here. The Yankees had difficulty, with both Washington and Detroit in the midst of a spurt, it is unfortunate to see them come together for one or the other may have its rush stopped abruptly. It is possible, of course, that they will be home, but then that nose the Yankees would have to lose heavily for these two contenders to close in the lead.

After the four-game series with each other, the Yankees will move to Chicago for a four-day stay, and then to St. Louis, where another four-day stop is scheduled. Neither opponent should bother the Yankees since Cleveland just lost five straight to Washington, and the Browns have lost their last four games.

AMERICANS TAKE THREE NET TITLES

OTTAWA, Ont., July 11 (AP)—Three—the senior and junior singles and the men's doubles—were won by American players at the Ontario lawn tennis championship tournament, which concluded Saturday, while a Canadian-American team won the season.

The results of the men's doubles, the women's doubles, and the men's and women's singles were as follows:

PHILADELPHIA BETTER

While Brooklyn and Philadelphia are still within striking distance of the first division, it does not look as they would show enough improvement during the rest of the season to move out of the second division. Both though the latter has shown a great improvement over its playing the last few years. Manager J. P. McNamee has certainly developed the team into a much stronger organization until the regular tryouts for the team and the east-west matches at Forest Hills Aug. 18-20, he has been invited to Seabright, however, and as this has been one of his favorite tournaments for many years he may decide to come. This also applies to Edward G. Chandler, who is now in California, but may be able to come back for the later events of the season.

The Yankees will wind up their visit to Detroit today and then jump to Cleveland for a four-day stay, and then to St. Louis, where another four-day stop is scheduled. Neither opponent should bother the Yankees since Cleveland just lost five straight to Washington, and the Browns have lost their last four games.

The Athletics finish in St. Louis to defend their title, and the Tigers will meet them here. The Yankees had difficulty, with both Washington and Detroit in the midst of a spurt, it is unfortunate to see them come together for one or the other may have its rush stopped abruptly. It is possible, of course, that they will be home, but then that nose the Yankees would have to lose heavily for these two contenders to close in the lead.

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Art News and Comment

New Murals for Westminster
"The Building of Britain"

By FRANK RUTTER

London, June 20
A RECEPTION was given at the Speaker's House, Westminster, on June 19, to enable representatives of the press to have a private view of the eight historical wall paintings in St. Stephen's Hall, Houses of Parliament, which the Prime Minister arranged to unveil on June 28.

The completion of these decorations is an event of great artistic and national importance, for apart from F. Cayley Robinson's panels for the Middlesex Hospital, no scheme of such magnitude has been attempted in England within living memory. The completed work is the result of three years' constant and careful co-operation by artist, historian and layman. The first year was spent in working out in detail the historical side of the problem and in considering what subjects should be depicted by the painters. The brunt of this part of the work was borne mainly by Sir Henry Newbolt, who from his store of historical knowledge picked on eight incidents of history calculated to give an epitome of British national life and to illustrate "The Building of Britain."

Having decided on the subjects to be depicted, it was felt by both the first commissioner of works and the speaker—the two responsible representatives of the Government—that unification was to result, the artistic forces selected should be under control and disciplining in regard to method and general design. Previous attempts at wall decorating in the Houses of Parliament have been failures for want of this control, and panels executed by individual artists have produced discord simply because, being isolated efforts, they accorded neither in style, in the proportions of the figures, nor in color schemes. Accordingly Sir David T. Cameron R. A. was put in charge of this work of unification, and he was given practically a free hand in selecting the artists and throughout has acted as director and controller of the artistic forces.

Each of the eight panels measures 15 by 10 feet, and the subjects, together with the names of the painters and donors, are given below:

1. "King Alfred's long-ships attack vessels of the Danish invaders, Swanage Bay, 877 A. D." Painter: Colin Gill. Donor: The Duke of Devonshire.

2. "Richard I leaves England to join the Crusade in Palestine, 11 December, 1190." Painter: Glyn Philpot. R. A. Donor: Viscount Buxton.

3. "King John, confronted by his Barons at Runnymede, gives unwilling consent to Magna Carta, 1215." Painter: Charles Sims R. A. Donor: Lord Burghersh.

4. "English people, in spite of many prosecutions for heresy, persist in gathering secretly to read St. Wycliffe's English version of the Bible." Painter: George Clausen R. A. Donor: The Duke of Portland.

5. "Sir Thomas More, Speaker of the Commons, in spite of Cardinal Wolsey's impious demand, refuses to grant Henry VIII a subsidy without due debate, 1523." Painter: Vivian Forbes. Donor: Viscount FitzAlan.

6. "Queen Elizabeth commissions Sir Walter Raleigh to sail for America and discover new countries, 1584." Painter: A. K. Lawrence. Donor: Lord Derby.

7. "Sir Thomas Roe, Envoy from James I to the Mogul Emperor, succeeds by his courtesy and firmness at the Court of Agra in laying the foundation of British influence in India, 1614." Painter: W. Rotherstein. Donor: The Duke of Bedford.

8. "English and Scottish Commissioners present to Queen Anne at the Convention of the Estates of Scotland the articles of agreement for the Parliamentary Union of the two countries, 1707." Painter: T. W. Monnington. Donor: Viscount Younger.

With regard to the series of panels as a whole, it may be said that the general style clearly indicates adherence to the convention established by Puvise de Chavannes. Accentuation of the linear design, the use of flat tints and pale, or at least light, colors all remind us of the great French artist's work at the Pantheon, though each artist allows his own personality to be seen while disciplining himself to the general scheme.

The south wall, on which panels Nos. five to eight are placed, has the better effect because in all the panels here we see the same observance of a restful, almost serene system of design, in which the horizontal are stressed and only relieved by light verticals. The conspicuous success of this group is A. K. Lawrence's Elizabethan painting, in which the central "dip" in the design is not only just right for his own composition, but absolutely what is wanted to give unity and decision to the series on this wall as a whole. Incidentally, Mr. Lawrence's painting contains some magnificent drawing, and it grasps the counters details as well as details for their thoroughness and excellence. The eighth panel was to have been painted by Sir William Orpen, R. A., but as the demands on his time prevented him from carrying out the work, the panel was assigned to Mr. Monnington, who, since he started late, must not be blamed if his panel is not yet quite completed. It seems evident, however, from its present state that it will hang worthily with the others and preserve the general scheme of this wall.

While Mr. Lawrence's panel is universally conceded to be the most masterly in accomplishment and in its understanding of the monumental qualities required, nobody can question that for sheer beauty the prize must be awarded to Mr. Clausen's "Wycliffe" picture. Here we see a group of citizens in the picturesque costumes of the late fourteenth century gathered together in a radiant countryside to listen to the Word. The whole picture is full of

peasant stained glass windows of Europe, an array of art objects one might travel many miles to see in their original setting. On the opposite wall were 169 examples of the art as produced in America. Next year the members meet in Chicago.

Woodworkers' Skill

Extraordinary is the facility with which trained wood carvers work. Once I stood for half an hour beside a man who had been whittling, gouging and sawing wood according to architect's patterns for half a century or more, since he was a boy in Germany. In a few minutes a figure began to emerge from a block of wood under his swift sure strokes. "How long will it take you to do that?" I asked. "Fifty years," he replied, and explained smilingly, "I have to charge proportionately for the time it took me to learn how to do this figure quickly, not for the little time it actually requires for this one job. So don't you go around with guesses as to how short a time I need for a statue." The Japanese are wonder workers in wood, too. We hear of their ability to build wheels so cunningly joined that they will emit seven distinct squeaks at each revolution, no more and no less than seven. Unintentional, but none the less insistent, and certainly something less than honorable, are the matin noises emitted by the wheels of a milk cart in the suburb where I dwell.

Locomotives of Color

A welcome sight in the drab reaches of the North Station in Boston is one or the other of the two locomotives of brilliant hue which the Boston & Maine have put into service on the Minute Man, special train in operation between Boston and Chicago. These engines wear the colors of the Continental army, buff and blue, with narrow linings of red. These are enormous locomotives of the latest Pacific type, and they are finished with the handsomeness of a custom-made automobile. They are named after Paul Revere and his alternate in that historic ride on April 19, a century and a half ago, William Dawes Jr. The cylinder heads and driving rods of polished steel add to the smart appearance of the great machines. The older railroad men stand about and grin admiringly at this romantic return to an older day when all locomotives had names and were touched up with color. While we have to admit that these new engines have a class look that the old timers never aspired to, and doubtless are many times more powerful, I shall always believe that Dreadnaught, which used to pull a freight train through Somerville, Mass., every day at noon 35 years ago, would have been able to get going with as many cars as the yard master should care to hook together. Sometimes she used to pant pretty hard, and take a minute or more in starting to go the first hundred feet, but always her red wheels would finally cease their futile spinning and, gripping the steel firmly, start resolutely off for Fitchburg with half a mile of box cars rumbling behind.

But when all is said, these eight panels are a worthy achievement. When Sir Charles Barry completed the Houses of Parliament he intentionally left great wall spaces to be filled by posterity as opportunity should allow. The new panels are certainly the most important fillings these spaces have yet received.

Everybody's Gallery

Essex County Craftsmen

FROM the Essex Institute, Salem, Mass., has come a Who's Who of the Artists and Craftsmen of Essex County, Massachusetts, compiled by Henry Wyckoff Belknap, and covering the period between the earliest colonial days down to 1860.

In these pages are listed the names of cabinetmakers, silversmiths, potters, silhouette cutters, carvers, engravers, glassmakers, metal workers and architects of a fruitful period of native arts and crafts. The book should be of special value to persons interested in antiquities.

Stained Glass Workers Meet

The twenty-sixth annual convention of the Stained Glass Association of America brought to St. Louis a glimpse of medieval and modern art.

The exhibition held in connection with the meeting was designed to show that America has the firms, artists and craftsmen to design and execute windows in the tradition of those of the Middle Ages. A show of windows in the exhibition hall were hung drawings of 89 of the important.

Vivian Forbes' Art Association

Gloucester, July 9
Special Correspondence

THE annual exhibition of the North Shore Art Association, which opened in the association galleries July 9, differs from its predecessors both in point of size and in an absence of focal canvases. The crowding of the paintings would indicate that a greater number of individuals are contributing, while the character of the display reveals a decided leniency on the part of the jury.

In Gloucester, since the organizations of the two exhibiting societies, the tendency has been to let down the bars and to give public hearing to many young or amateur artists who might not otherwise have an opportunity to show their works. In this respect the summer exhibition differs from the formal winter salons, although it contains many echoes of the winter shows.

The third picture, men and women trooping down to the harbor under a lowering sky, is again replete with emotional atmosphere, with something more than a tasteful arrangement or a masterful use of pigments as also demonstrated in the Breckinridge still-life.

From the impression of Gloucester gained from a perusal of Theresa Bernstein's half-caricature of the subject one may derive an amusing commentary upon the artists' paradise. Everywhere men and women with canvas and easel, singly or in groups, painting and sketching, including their own sketches. They flock into buildings and sashes, over the docks and moors. The painter has placed within their reach the whole art circus of East Gloucester—harbor, boats, New England houses, streets and highlands, evolving a canvas of foibles and fancies that, despite its modern handling, makes one think back in memories to the days before the discovery and use of perspective rendered it not good form for an artist to put an entire chronicle of life on a single canvas.

Every spring, when the public schools of Chicago close, the splendid collection of paintings owned by the city and which has been hanging during the school year in the various public schools of the city, is gathered by the gallery men of the Art Institute and sent to the large public gallery on the Municipal Pier. They are now ready to be hung at the pier and will soon afford pleasure and delight to the thousands of summer visitors who annually throng this cool recreation spot. The city of Chicago owns 146 works of art, for which it has expended \$27,500. This money has all gone to local artists, the city ordinance specifying that the purchases must be made of work by resident artists of Chicago. Purchases are not confined to oil painting alone, but include sculpture, etchings, aquatints, wood block prints and water colors.

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In his etchings there is no uncertainty; they are all formal, dry and frankly, labored. It seemed to be too difficult a medium to awaken within him any of the joy of creative impulse. Not one can easily be said to be spontaneous in treatment, and one of the few childlike

in conception and execution. He was a great admirer of the little-known etcher Bredin, and one of his etchings is signed Odilon Redon, pupil of Bredin. He seems, however, to have learned nothing from him beyond the use of a multiplicity of lines. There is none of the spontaneity apparent in the work of Bredin, some of whose etchings are shown in the same gallery with the

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Little Cat

By RALPH BERGENGREN

THE night was cloudy, and in the town where Little Cat lived people had told each other before they went to bed that there would probably be a shower before morning. Some had been so certain of it that they had not sprinkled their lawns after supper, for what, they said, is the use of sprinkling your lawn if there is going to be a shower? And now everybody was in bed and asleep, for it was almost 2 o'clock in the morning, so that in about a minute the Grandfather Clock in the hall of the house where Little Cat lived would strike twice.

Even Little Cat himself was asleep, all curled up cosy and comfortable in his basket behind the kitchen stove. He was curled up so cosy and comfortable that nobody who saw him could have told which end was which. But of course there was nobody to see him because everybody was in bed and asleep.

"Dong! Dong!" said the Grandfather Clock.

Little Cat uncurred himself and sat up in his basket. He opened his mouth and yawned a large little yawn, that made his whiskers quiver.

"Two o'clock!" said Little Cat to himself. "Dear me, dear me, how I have overslept to be sure! If I am going out to enjoy the beauties of nature tonight I must get up at once. I must indeed." So Little Cat jumped out of his basket, and hastedly washed his face with his paws, and did his exercises, and brushed his whiskers. Then he jumped on the table, and looked out through the kitchen window. There were a few stars shining, but it was not really much of a night to take a walk.

"It looks like rain," said Little Cat, "and then again perhaps it will clear up. But I think I had better take my umbrella."

So he jumped off the table, and got his umbrella, and let himself out of the house, and walked down the path on his hind legs, like a little gentleman, with his umbrella under his left arm.

"I don't care how hard it rains," said Dog Wow. "Now I've got on my old hat."

"I don't mind the rain when I've got my umbrella," said Little Cat. "I enjoy rain when I have my umbrella. But we started out later than usual, so perhaps we'd better be getting back. It's beginning to rain harder than I had expected."

"We can't go just yet, Little Cat," said Dog Wow. "I see somebody sitting in the Robinson's driveway."

"So Little Cat turned down the street, and walked on his hind legs, like a little gentleman with his umbrella under his left arm, to the next house where the Smiths lived. Here he turned in at the gate and walked on his hind legs like a little gentleman with his umbrella under his left arm, right round the house to the back yard where there was a very small house without any windows and a front door that stood always open.

Mabel Smiles Sweetly

"Her name is Mabel," said Dog Wow. "I heard the Robinson child call her 'Mabel,' so I know that is her name."

"It doesn't make any difference what her name is," said Little Cat. "We can't let her get soaked in the rain. I will hold my umbrella over her."

So Little Cat hurried to the Robinson's child, Mabel, who sat in the middle of the driveway where she had fallen out of the Robinson automobile, just as Little Cat had so smartly guessed, and smiled sweetly, quite as if she liked falling out of an automobile and sitting in a rain storm. Little Cat held his umbrella over Mabel, and Dog Wow wagged his tail slowly as he always did when he was thinking.

"I can't keep the rain off her feet," said Little Cat. "They'll get soaked. Did you ever see such a rain?"

"Often," said Dog Wow. "It's only a shower. What we've got to do is to get this Mabel upon the Robinson's porch, and then we can all sit there till the shower is over. I'll

take Mabel's arm, and you hold the umbrella over her as much as you can."

Then Dog Wow took Mabel gently by the arm and lifted her, so that she was on her feet. And Little Cat held the umbrella carefully over Mabel's head, and Mabel smiled sweetly, and they went along the path to the Robinson's front steps, and up the steps to the porch, and put Mabel down where it was perfectly dry. Dog Wow shook the water off himself, and shook and shook and shook till he was almost as dry as if he had used a towel.

Little Cat held his umbrella and stood it against one of the posts of the porch to drip. They sat down together. There they sat in a row on the dry porch, Little Cat and Mabel and Dog Wow, and listened to the rain on the roof. And all the time they sat there Mabel smiled as sweetly as ever, for Mabel was made that way, and no matter what happened she always smiled, which is almost always a sensible thing to do.

A blue bird had his nest in the elm, and Little Cat and Mabel sat in the porch and begged for a romp, but Dan sat swinging and waiting. At last the tall clock in the hall said "One, two," in its deep voice. Dan jumped out of the swing, and hurried up the stairs. He went quietly, so as not to spoil Grandma's nap, but he never stopped till he stood by the bureau. He opened the drawer, took out the bundle, and sat down on the floor to open it. Inside the wrapping was another paper, and on it was printed in big, clear letters,

For the quiet two hours
That are starting at two,
Here are verses to read,
That you tell me what to do.
Open one every day.
See what fun it can hold.
Read it carefully through.
And then do what you're told.

Dan untied the gold cord around the bundle and opened the paper. There was a package of envelopes. The top one had Monday in black letters on the corner. This was Monday, so Dan was ready to open it quickly, but there was some more writing on the paper.

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Dan tucked them in the drawer again. Inside the Monday envelope were folded slips of paper. The top one had Monday in black letters on the corner. This was Monday, so Dan was ready to open it quickly, but there was some more writing on the paper.

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From Two O'Clock Till Four

Part II

IT WAS a wonderful morning, for Dan followed Grandpa all about the farm. He had a trip to the creamery, and a visit with the blacksmith, while old Star, the brown horse, had new shoes put on. He fed the chickens, and found four tiny kittens in the haymow.

After lunch, Ben, the man who helped Grandpa, put up a swing under the big maple on the lawn. He pushed Dan in it until the swing went higher than the porch roof—so high that he could look through the upstairs windows. Then Ben had to go back to work, and Dan sat in the swing, going slower and slower, and the wind.

A blue bird had his nest in the elm, and Laddie came and begged for a romp, but Dan sat swinging and waiting. At last the tall clock in the hall said "One, two," in its deep voice. Dan jumped out of the swing, and hurried up the stairs. He went quietly, so as not to spoil Grandma's nap, but he never stopped till he stood by the bureau. He opened the drawer, took out the bundle, and sat down on the floor to open it. Inside the wrapping was another paper, and on it was printed in big, clear letters,

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That you tell me what to do.
Open one every day.
See what fun it can hold.
Read it carefully through.
And then do what you're told.

Dan untied the gold cord around the bundle and opened the paper. There was a package of envelopes. The top one had Monday in black letters on the corner. This was Monday, so Dan was ready to open it quickly, but there was some more writing on the paper.

For the quiet two hours
That are starting at two,
Here are verses to read,
That you tell me what to do.
Open one every day.
See what fun it can hold.
Read it carefully through.
And then do what you're told.

Dan untied the gold cord around the bundle and opened the paper. There was a package of envelopes. The top one had Monday in black letters on the corner. This was Monday, so Dan was ready to open it quickly, but there was some more writing on the paper.

For the quiet two hours
That are starting at two,
Here are verses to read,
That you tell me what to do.
Open one every day.
See what fun it can hold.
Read it carefully through.
And then do what you're told.

Eastern Yacht Club Cruise Ends at Marblehead Harbor

Original Schedule Calling for Trip to Provincetown Is Abandoned—Vanite Wins Another Race— Shawna Wins in Second Division

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., July 11 (Special)—This year's cruise of the Eastern Yacht Club, which was shortened somewhat when the yachts came into this port Saturday afternoon instead of racing across Massachusetts Bay to Provincetown, as the original schedule called for, proved to be one of enjoyment to the members who took part in it.

Windward sailing, a department in which she has featured in the other races against these two yachts. The course was expected to favor the Lynx V, but both of her rivals outreached her in the light breeze which prevailed. The Lynx V won over Resolute by 2 m. 18s., corrected time, and 6m. 32s., over the Lynx V.

Only two schooners, the Shawna and the Mistral, owned by H. E. Perry, took part in the second-division race. The Mistral had to return to the port after Friday's race and the Queen Mab had left for the eastward. The Shawna won rather easily from the Portland boat. This is the first race that the Shawna has taken under the leadership of Vice-Commander Miliken.

Andiamo showed again her superiority over other 50-footers in off the wind work. The lofty rig of this sloop caught the light breezes of the early racing and pulled away to a good lead.

Windward sailing, a department in which she has featured in the other races against these two yachts. The course was expected to favor the Lynx V, but both of her rivals outreached her in the light breeze which prevailed.

The Lynx V won over Resolute by 2 m. 18s., corrected time, and 6m. 32s., over the Lynx V.

The racing on the final day's run from Gloucester to this point, was along the coast with an easterly breeze blowing which freshened as the day advanced. The starting line was set in the Duxbury Bay, and the yachts made for the Graves' whistling buoy at the mouth of Broad Sound and then to the breakwater of this port. As the course was laid out the yachts had a broad and close reach with which to work.

Fleet Capt. William T. Aldrich furnished trophies for the races and Vanite, owned by Harry Paine Whitney, was again the winner in the first division for schooners: Shawna, Vice-Commander Miliken, won the second division; and the Queen Mab, in Class M, was 3m. 27s. behind.

First DIVISION SCHOONERS
ENI COR. LTD.
Name and owner H. P. Whitney... 3.05 02
Resolute, E. Clark... 3.10 27 3.07 17
Lynx V, Ayer... 3.05 02 3.07 14
SECOND DIVISION SCHOONERS
Shawna, S. M. Miliken... 3.10 25 3.08 05
Mistral, H. E. Perry... 3.14 26 3.03 06
Andiamo, H. P. Whitney... 3.10 22 08 3.22 08
Carolina, George Nichols... 3.16 29 3.13 09
Chloris, E. H. Harding... 3.14 25 3.25 45
Cockatoo, Amory Coolidge... 3.23 29
Typhoon, Charles Smithers... 3.36 25
Pampero, Howard... 3.14 25 3.15 05
Falcon, W. P. Abbott... 4.07 13 4.07 13
Leisure, Robert Amory... 4.13 09 4.13 09
Lester, W. C.... 4.13 09 4.13 09
Nor'easter, IV, G. Smith... 4.18 24 4.18 24
Nituna, Sherman Damon... 4.24 21 4.20 21
RATING CLASS
Sachem, R. B. Metcalf... 4.03 58

FAIRER APPRAISALS
OF POTTERY SOUGHT

Valuing of Imports at Port of
Entry Is Urged

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (Special Correspondence)—The welfare of the American pottery industry requires that valuations of imported pottery be made at American ports of entry, according to Frank Murphy (R.), Representative from Ohio, in an address before the thirty-seventh National Brotherhood of Operative Potters here. He declared that action with a view to having such American valuation must be taken quickly, and that it will be impossible to protect the industry by lowering of wages or otherwise decreasing standards of living.

"We have reached a point," he said, "when we must establish a basis for valuation of imported pottery here, not only to save our own industry, but to give the foreign countries an equal chance."

"At this time, for example, a higher valuation is placed on ware from England than from Germany, although it be of equal quality, while Germany pays more than Czechoslovakia. In other words, it is manifestly unfair to both foreign and American manufacturers to allow foreign makers to place their own valuation on their goods because of widely different wage and material cost conditions.

"With every pottery plant in this country operating at highest pitch, we cannot produce more than 75 per cent. of the goods necessary to meet the demand here, and yet last year the total value of pottery produced here was \$42,000,000, as against \$45,000,000 worth imported under the bad valuation system now in vogue."

CLOSE RACE DEVELOPS
IN NATIONAL AIR TOUR

OMAHA, Neb., July 11 (Special)—With only two more days of the National Air Tour left, the 12 airplanes now remaining in the contest were being forced to the utmost today, with luncheon at Moline, Ill., and an overnight stop at Hammond, Ind., scheduled.

The contest for second place is close. Randolph, Paul, pilot of the Hamilton all-metal monoplane, who has been holding the lead for the runner-up honors by about 300 points, had to make a forced landing near Dexter, Kan. The city rallied to his aid, and all of the automobile mechanics went out to the pasture on which he had effected a landing. He arrived in Wichita late last night and was able to fly to Omaha at dawn, reaching it in time to join the fliers and thereby nose out Harvey Mumford, pilot of the Mercator, who appeared to have taken temporary title to second-place honors. The Hamilton now leads by only a few points, however.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

Miss E. C. Hahn, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Eugenie E. Hamlin, Balboa, Canal Zone.

Mrs. Louise B. Neuman, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Emma Neuman, Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Mabel Allen, Milwaukee, Wis.

Mrs. Dorothy L. Allen, Milwaukee, Wis.

Maye Hellens, Chicago, Ill.

E. R. Briggs, Toronto, Can.

Mrs. Frances E. Briggs, Toronto, Can.

Betty Briggs, Toronto, Can.

Countess C. Rebinden, New York City.

Miss Anna Noble, Cairo, Egypt.

Miss Dorothy S. Scott, Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Olga N. Boyd, Chicago, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Marion S. Bray and Family, West New York, N. J.

Miss Carrie C. Mapledorran, Park Ridge, Ill.

Mr. Mand Hunting, St. Louis, Mo.

Viridian Hunting, St. Louis, Mo.

Clifford Hunting, St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. Kate V. Tandy, New Milford, Conn.

Miss Dorothy Seiden, Chicago, Ill.

Frank H. Tandy, Chicago, Ill.

Miss Ruth Moch, Chicago, Ill.

Miss Lucille Bernard, Sandwich, Ill.

Miss Mary R. Hess, Chicago, Ill.

Miss Olive S. Swett, Peoria, Ill.

Miss Anna M. Foster, Peoria, Ill.

Charles M. Foster, Peoria, Ill.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—Virginia House—Centrally located for tourists; parties accommodated; reasonable rates. **Maple Ave.**, N. W.

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EDITORIALS

The Isolation of Russia

A SIGNIFICANT change has come over the situation of Russia in the last few weeks. Some months ago many observers believed that Russia was about to alter her attitude toward the rest of the world. The moderates, such as Rykov and Stalin, were in control both of the Communist Party and of the Government, and the extremists had been banished to distant parts of the country or made to conform. There were more friendly relations between Russia and her European neighbors, except perhaps Rumania. The Soviet Government had so far departed from its inviolable tradition of opposition to capitalist Europe as to send a delegation to take part in the deliberations of the League of Nations Economic Conference at Geneva. Russian foreign trade had been stimulated by a credit of some \$75,000,000 obtained from Germany, while a somewhat smaller credit was being negotiated in London. Only in China was the old revolutionary propaganda openly in operation on the old lines.

Then came a rapid change. Chiang Kai-shek, the leading general of the Kuomintang, or Nationalist, Party in China, rounded on the Communists after the organized attack on the foreign residents of Nanking because he saw where their propaganda was leading. At the same time Chang Tso-lin, the Northern war lord, raided the Soviet offices in Peking and disclosed the extent to which the Soviet Government was interfering in the internal affairs of China and encouraging revolution and anti-foreign agitation. A few weeks later came the British Government raid on Arcos, the expulsion of the Soviet representatives, and the breaking of diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Russia. Finally came the assassination of the Soviet Ambassador in Warsaw and the ensuing political executions.

Whatever may have been the exact motive for these executions and the revival of the Red Terror which they implied, they had more effect on the public opinion of the world than either the breach with Great Britain or the failure of Communist designs in China. They justified everything that the opponents of the Soviet system had said about its unrepentant terrorism and persecution of all who were in political disagreement with the Communist Party. They shocked the conscience of civilized mankind, which, though it had become somewhat blunted during the terrible slaughter of the World War and had come to admit that strong measures might be necessary in the dangerous and unstable times which followed it, regarded the revival of such methods as utterly unjustifiable nine years after the armistice and the establishment of the Soviet Government itself. Everybody seemed to agree that at the recent meeting of the Council of the League at Geneva, Russia was more morally isolated than she had been for many years.

What the future of the present governors of Russia will be is not easy to say. These political executions, after nearly a decade of power, are evidence of weakness and fear. But there seems to be no sign of effective opposition within Russia itself. The peasants are hostile to the Communist Party, but they have little power of organization, and they are alarmed lest any new revolution should end in their losing the lands which they acquired in 1917. The urban workers are disillusioned, wages are low, unemployment is high, trade is poor, but they are more privileged than anybody else outside the Communist Party ranks, and apparently are not thinking about altering the political structure of Russia, however they may lament their economic grievances. The Communist Party itself seems as strong as ever and to have complete control over the army, the press, the civil service, industry and foreign trade.

The idealism which certainly animated the early Communists, the desire to abolish inequalities in wealth and to manage land and industry in the interests of all and not for the profit of the capitalist, has been overwhelmed by the consequences of employing force as the weapon for bringing about the millennium. The principal obstacles in the way of the new and better world of which they dreamed were economic law and human nature. But the more stubborn these obstacles seemed, the more fiercely did they use force to compel conformity with their program. Today the Communist Party is completely militarized. It is not a political party in the ordinary sense, seeking the support of the people for a program of reform. It is an army believing a rigid creed and organized on military lines to win victory for that creed by imposing it upon all. Whether that army can reform itself, or whether it will become so disintegrated that it will be overthrown by some new organism, just as it overthrew its predecessor, no one can tell. But it seems clear that a party or a government which is as isolated as the Communist Government of Russia, and which is still forced to adopt such measures for its own defense as political executions on an enormous scale, has no foundation in moral law, and that therefore it cannot indefinitely endure.

Alleged Writings of Great Men

THE Editor and Publisher—an excellent weekly given over to matters of interest to the press—published recently an article on the growing practice among newspapers of ascribing articles of importance to men who never wrote them. The custom is no novelty. It is not even original with newspapers but was first employed by magazines some years ago when there was a craze for articles by men who had achieved fame or notoriety, rather than by merely literary workers. But it has spread rapidly to the newspapers until, nowadays, the illiterate prize-fighter relies almost as much upon the sale of his "own story" as he does on the "movie rights" for the profits of his profession.

Readers are pretty well inured to this deception. It is common enough to remark, "Wonder who wrote it?" after the perusal of an autographic article by an illiterate motion picture star, or a discussion of social ethics by some wretched woman in a condemned cell. But the practice cannot be said to gain respect

for the papers employing it, or greatly to enhance the public's opinion of the trustworthiness of the newspaper press in general.

The writer in Editor and Publisher gives a considerable list of popular heroes with the name of the competent literary hack who writes the articles signed by the great man. Perhaps the public would dismiss with a shrug of the shoulders most of these disclosures, but the very explicit charge of a like camouflage of the actual authorship of articles attributed to recent heroes of transatlantic flight is likely to be taken more seriously.

How far this practice is ethical, either for the alleged author or the publisher, is highly debatable. If Lindbergh, for example, should dictate in the rough a substantial story to an amanuensis and correct the copy painstakingly it would be proper enough to describe it as "Lindbergh's Own Story." But for a practiced journalist to fabricate a tale from a hasty conversation with some such eminent person, write it out with a wealth of corroborative detail largely imaginative and then give it to the public as the actual production of Lindbergh, Byrd or Chamberlin, closely approaches fraud, even though done with the connivance of the one whose name is used. If the facts were known to the general public neither the putative author nor the newspaper putting forth the story under false pretenses would gain in general esteem.

The practice is at least dubious. It may well be called to the attention of the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

General Wood Unconvinced

NO PARTICULAR surprise should be felt because of the failure of Leonard Wood, Governor-General of the Philippines, long identified with the military organizations of the United States, to agree with the view of President Coolidge, supported by the recommendation made by Col. Carmi Thompson, that supervision of insular affairs should be transferred from the War Department to a civilian bureau. General Wood, having witnessed a marked development of the islands' industries under his own administration of affairs, as well as under the régimes of his predecessors, might logically be convinced that future achievements, both industrially and culturally, can be assured only by a continuation of military supervision.

But the weight of convincing argument seems to be on the side of those who recommend the proposed change. The desire is, as has been clearly pointed out, to bring about a more complete accord between the insular Government and those who officially represent the United States Government in the islands. Colonel Thompson, after a thorough study of conditions there, offered what have been regarded by the President as convincing arguments in support of his recommendations. While it may be claimed, of course, that ever since the establishment of peace in the Philippines the control by Washington has been militaristic in name merely, it is nevertheless a fact that there remains against this particular form of government that inherent prejudice which a free, ambitious and progressive people must always feel when their liberties are circumscribed, even in a slight degree, by the representatives of a superior power which respects to the expedient of an armed occupation.

Observing students who have made more than a superficial survey of economic and political conditions in the Philippines do not all agree with the view expressed by General Wood that industrial development will be retarded in an inverse ratio to the measure of political freedom enjoyed by the people of the islands. It is found by some of these unofficial observers that the so-called political group, comprising the professional agitators, is not particularly influential outside Manila, and they believe that industrial development will continue in the future, as in the past, without regard to the activities of these specialists. It is insisted also that this development will be aided as a result of the proposed reasonable concessions respecting the outward form of regulatory control.

Wimbledon Justly Famous

TO THOSE persons who have been inclined to believe that lawn tennis was not holding its own among the sport followers of the world, and that the advent of professional matches in the United States last winter would seriously reduce the public interest in the sport, this year's championship tournament at Wimbledon came as emphatic proof that, instead of attracting less attention, the sport is more popular than ever.

That there is no tennis tournament anywhere else that attracts such a field of experts from all over the world as does this popular British championship is not to be wondered at, as the titles which go to the winners in the various divisions are regarded as among the most valued in amateur tennis ranks. For years this tournament was regarded as deciding the world's championship in men's and women's singles, men's and women's doubles and mixed doubles, and while the International Tennis Federation a short time ago ruled that no such titles should be awarded to the winners, it is generally recognized among tennis followers that the holders of the Wimbledon honors are about the best players to be found.

Starting in 1877, the lists of men and women champions of this tournament read like lists of the great court players from that year up to the present time. In only a few instances can it be said that a player worthy of the world's championship honor during his day does not have his or her name included. Among the men's names appearing are such famous players as H. F. Lawford, inventor of the famous stroke which bears his name; W. and E. Renshaw, James Pym, R. F. and H. L. Doherty, Norman E. Brookes, Anthony F. Wilding, William T. Tilden 2d, Gerald L. Patterson, William Johnston, Henri Cochet, Jean Borotra and J. Rene Lacoste. Among the women are Miss Maud Watson, Miss L. Dod, Mrs. Alfred Sterry, whose daughter, Miss Gwendoline R. Sterry, held the British hard-court doubles championship title with Miss Betty Nuttall in 1926 and already gives much promise of gaining a Wimbledon title in the near future;

It isn't given to every twenty-pound turtle to hold up traffic along a highway as heavily traveled as the Newburyport turnpike in Massachusetts until it can be captured by a motorcycle patrolman. And then, after being taken to the police station, to escape from its cell. Perhaps it is now looking for new worlds to conquer.

Don't chide the boy who is "building air castles." He may yet own a chain of "aircraft filling stations."

It has been conclusively proved in the United States that a reign of prosperity follows a dry spell.

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

Miss May Sutton, Miss D. K. Douglass, Mrs. R. L. Chambers, Miss Suzanne Lenglen and Miss Helen N. Wills.

Never before, even in the days when Mlle. Lenglen was playing on the famous champion court, was the demand for tickets at Wimbledon as great as was the case this year. England has not held its men's championship title since 1909; but the standard of play and the sportsmanship have been so high that the demand for seats has been an ever-increasing one, and the Wimbledon tournament will evidently continue to stand out as one of the great sporting events of the year.

The Need for Aviation Fields

THE recent flights across the Atlantic undoubtedly have brought aeronautics in America into greater prominence than has been the case since the early days of experimentation with heavier-than-air machines. Not only are air flights over great distances projected, but all over the United States cities and towns are taking an awakened interest in aviation, and to such an extent that in thousands of communities plans are being formulated for the establishment of suitable fields for the landing of airplanes.

At present airplanes must have plenty of room, not only for their storage but also for their operation before leaving the ground. They cannot be housed in a livery stable nor an automobile garage. Their construction makes necessary the erection of buildings of peculiar dimensions. Neither can airplanes "hop" off the ground in anything like the manner suggested by newspaper headlines. The person who invents a successful means of perpendicularly rising will have made tremendous advance in aviation. Experiments in this direction have been only partially successful.

Colonel Lindbergh has said that the United States can show Europe something in air mail carrying, but that it is woefully behind overseas countries in airplane passenger service. He has said further, and his words have been supported by authorities in aviation, that the first step toward instituting passenger and commercial service is establishment of properly equipped air fields.

There are indications everywhere that the peoples of hundreds of cities lying between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts are awakening to a realization that if they are without adequately provided landing places when passenger air service gets well under way they are likely to fall a few steps behind in the march of progress. A New York to San Francisco project has been advanced to a point where a start on or about August 1 is promised. In all probability there are important cities that this projected service will pass over for no other reason than that they have not suitable landing places. Another year undoubtedly will see a tremendous advance in the establishment of aviation fields equipped with roomy hangars and all the devices necessary to facilitate the landing and "take-off" of airplanes.

The Hub of America

AN INTERESTING question is raised by the inquiry that has been discussed lately by the Coast and Geodetic Survey as to precisely where the "hub" of the United States is to be located. No two agree, it seems, as to the exact center, the survey approximating it by the description that it is in Kansas near the north central boundary.

The same question has been the subject of controversy in England. Muirhead's England informs its readers that "on the Lillington road, just north of Leamington, is a huge and venerable oak tree (railed in) which local patriotism regards as the 'center of England.'" With regard to the United States, one learns that the most accurate method of discovering this "hub" is by cutting a cardboard map of the country into segments, like those of a pie, in such a way that all the segments weigh exactly the same. Such an achievement, however, one would imagine might be far easier to talk about than to accomplish.

Meanwhile it should not be forgotten that Oliver Wendell Holmes, in his "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," has solved an even larger question in his statement, "Boston State House is the hub of the solar system."

Editorial Notes

In declaring that an ex-convict before him had been very badly treated all through, and then remanding him, that a missionary might see what he could do for him, Hay Halkett, Marylebone (London) magistrate, showed that he believed in putting his beliefs into practice. The man's record included a fine as a small boy for stealing apples and a ten-days' imprisonment at the age of seventeen for stealing chocolate. It is heartening to learn that the magistrate is of the opinion that some other way of dealing with such a lad ought to have been found.

A writer in Public Affairs on the subject, "Snapshots of Old England," pays a merited compliment to Shanklin, in the Isle of Wight, when he calls it the leafiest of leafy English villages. Its Old Village is known as a beauty spot almost all over the world. Keats and Longfellow enjoyed and wrote about it, and its "Chine" or chasm in one of its cliffs is widely famous. There is a lesson to be learned from the simple Old World beauty of Shanklin.

It isn't given to every twenty-pound turtle to hold up traffic along a highway as heavily traveled as the Newburyport turnpike in Massachusetts until it can be captured by a motorcycle patrolman. And then, after being taken to the police station, to escape from its cell. Perhaps it is now looking for new worlds to conquer.

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"Wobbles" of Pudboro

HABITANTS of Pudboro, it was probably Pudder the constable. The advent of Pudder in the village square was a signal for vociferous greeting from "Wobbles," who raced in mad circles around him and sometimes trailed for hours at his heels as he made his official rounds.

Pudder seemed rather proud of this attention, and a certain pocket of his uniform became a source of joyful investigation by the nose of "Wobbles," as a sweet biscuit often reposed therein. Week by week, month by month, "Wobbles" the cheerful, affectionate, mischievous mongrel, merged into Pudboro's quiet existence until they seemed to blend one with the other—ever as the village pump blended with the quaint surroundings of the market square.

And then—quite suddenly one day "Wobbles" disappeared. One moment the idlers in the market square saw him nosing about the village pump, and then he was gone, and no two could agree as to the direction he took. Two days elapsed before a serious view was taken of his absence. The storekeeper naturally imagined that "Wobbles" was making one of his long visits to some cottage or even to the vicarage, but a market day having come and gone without "Wobbles" excited scampering in the square, inquiries were made, with the result that the news of his disappearance spread rapidly in the village.

It was not, however, until three days later that Archibald and I heard the sad news. We were driving in the car to Pudboro, and while still two miles away met Pudder trudging toward us. It was a warm day, and his round, red face was moist with perspiration. With panting breath he told us of "Wobbles'" disappearance, and also that, as a result of certain rumors received, he was on his way to a gypsy encampment.

"Fellerin' up a cloo, as you might say, sir," said Pudder.

"Right O!" said Archibald, "jump in, we'll chase the cloo with you."

Following Pudder's directions we arrived shortly at the gypsy encampment. With notebook in hand, Pudder advanced on a swarthy individual who seemed to be the head of the tribe.

"Now, then, now then," said Pudder briskly, in his best octoroon manner, "a certain dog aawan—no, the name of Wobbles, having been stray or stolen from the village of Pudboro, are 'erby commanded under penalty of the law to doze same up, if, when and 'ow in your possession, notwithstanding you are 'erby warned that anythang you may do will be used in evidence against you."

The swarthy one was visibly impressed and quailed in the presence of the law, but also while a search of the encampment revealed numerous dogs, "Wobbles" was not among them. We returned with Pudder to Pudboro, and the market square seemed desolately quiet without the greetings of our canine friends. Other cues were followed in unceasing efforts, but summer passed into autumn, autumn into winter, the spring came with its glorious awakening of bird and blossom, and no news of "Wobbles" came to Pudboro. Even as he came suddenly from nowhere, so he seemed to have vanished. The name of "Wobbles" became a dear affectionate memory.

But with the summer came the unexpected. "Wobbles" returned, was standing with Archibald and his wife at the gate to the meadow which runs from his kitchen garden down to a high hedge beyond which a road meanders up and down to Pudboro. It is a broad meadow of many acres across which a gentle breeze supplied through the long grass almost ready for mowing.

"Rusty," however, reasoned otherwise. The village constable was an old friend of his and for some reason desired closer contact with that playful pup. With a bound "Rusty" was out of the car and racing toward the mongrel now sitting at ease by the town pump. The playful one saw him coming, crouched challengingly, then barked invitingly as he sprang away. In a few moments "Rusty" overtook him, and they raced side by side.

It is not given to duller, human comprehension to know what "Rusty" said to the pup, but presently they came trotting across the square to the little group in front of the village store. The puppy offered no resistance as the constable slipped the string about his neck, but stood regarding the surrounding faces with eager sparkling eyes and waving tail.

"Isn't he a beauty!" exclaimed the vicar's daughter, a vivacious girl of fifteen, as she stooped to caress the stranger. "Please don't take him to the pound."

At her voice and touch the puppy flopped to the ground at her feet, his tail drooped, and for the first time he seemed to realize that the whole affair was not a playful game, and that some serious business was afoot. Perhaps "Rusty" conveyed this to him in some mysterious, canine way.

"Well, Miss, it's my duty, you know. The law says as 'ow strange dogs without owners—"

"I'll take him," said Archibald, the storekeeper and myself in one voice, while the vicar and his daughter echoed the same offer of ownership. A friendly alteration ensued, the result being that we then and there became joint owners of the puppy, collectively responsible for his care and upbringing.

The vicar's daughter with a mischievous inspiration called the cowering mongrel at her feet "Wobbles!" It was a ridiculous name, of course, but he responded to the call with a wild leap and joyful bark, and "Wobbles" his name remained. His nominal home was established with the storekeeper, Archibald furnished a collar, and we contributed the necessary money for his license. And Pudder, the round constable, beamed his entire approbation on the whole arrangement.

From that day onward "Wobbles," the erstwhile abandoned stray, slowly but surely won his way to the collective heart of Pudboro. Starting as the adopted charge of little syndicate, "Wobbles" became in a few months the protégé of practically all the inhabitants of the little village.

Not a cottager over whose threshold he ambled with wagging tail, but made him welcome; not a shopkeeper but called him a cheery greeting as he thrust his roughish head in at the doorway, not a boy or girl but regarded him as a personal possession to be played with to the top of his bent; and on Sundays when he had grown a little older and crept quietly into the church and crouched in the center aisle, he was not disturbed.

Indeed, the vicar's eyes twinkled with a kindly welcome which invariably extended itself into a luncheon invitation at the close of the morning service, an invitation which "Wobbles" never refused. His Sundays at the vicarage became an almost established habit.

As ever Pudder took "Wobbles" to its collective heart, "Wobbles" took the inhabitants of Pudboro into his warm affection until our little syndicate could no longer claim him as theirs exclusively. As some of the human species with less merit or reason became "public characters," so this lovable canine outgrew the narrow confines of syndicate ownership and became "Wobbles" of Pudboro.

With appropriate consistency his affection was not limited to the human inhabitants, but extended itself to those of his own canine species. His cheerful friendliness was felt everywhere and even the cobbler's dog, an Irish terrier of cold and uncertain temper and with a tail that seldom wagged, invariably thawed into kindly interest at the approach of "Wobbles."

The farmers' dogs, too, that on market days invaded the square, shy dogs mostly with grave expressions, grew to know and play with this friendly specimen of their own species who lived at the village store but roamed at will among the wagons in search of companions for sport.

If "Wobbles" had any favorite among the human in-

habitants, it was probably a friend of mine told me how a bear had been forced to climb a pole when he was positively in no condition to do so.

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